BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..............$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.........3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1856.......................NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance

One square,	1	insertion,..................................	$1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-8w—15-tf

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE.
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water. WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.
WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

SALT.
800 SACKS, for sale by
Oct. 1 [5-3m] JOHN C. HEYER

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost*. All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County.
Oct. 17.—7-t1J. GEORGE A. DAVIS.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHH A. NEWKIRK.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the town of Eolia (now Long Creek) in New Hanover County.
Dec. 5th, 1856 14-4t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.
I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILL-WRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevaters, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.
Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22—50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.
W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
Thomas H. Williams, Adm'r. of Maurice A. Moore, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Maurice A. Moore.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles P. Moore, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that, unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
William Sutton, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackel, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
William K. Covell, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
Albert Adams, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

$20 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS ON the night of the 8th November, a mulatto boy named "HAYWOOD," about sixteen years of age, well grown and stout for that age—will weigh 150 pounds. Has a smile on his countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for his return to either of the Subscribers or his lodgment in any jail so we can get him.
BRYAN BENNETT,
T. J. BENNETT.
Duplin Co., N. C., Nov. 17th, 1856 12-6t

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

Schools.

NOTICE.—The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirements, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.
Tuition for Primary branches.............................$ 7 00
Middle course...10 00
Highest..15 00
Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.
J. B. B. MONK, President.
Dec. 19th, 1856 16-tf

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
STRICKLANDSVILLE, DUPLIN CO., N. C.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will open on the 5th of January, and continue five months. Board can be had with the Principal and others. For particulars, address the Principal. Terms as heretofore. W. K. DEVANE,
President of Board of Trustees.
I. PETERSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 19.—16-t15J.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:
Primary Department,.......................................$10 00
Higher English Branches,...................................12 50
Classical Department,.......................................15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,.... 10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,.......... 2 50
Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE NEXT Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, January 2d, 1857.
The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a *substantial and ornamental education*. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to a complete Education.
For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
Dec. 19, 1856. 16-4t.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
REV. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
MRS. E. M. JOHNSON, Governess and Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss S. R. KERR, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss R. J. DOUGHERTY, Music Teacher.
THE next session of this Institution will commence Thursday the fifteenth January.
The Trustees can state with confidence, that they have secured an able and efficient corps of Teachers—have employed an obliging and energetic Steward, and hesitate not in saying that they can offer every inducement to be found in Institutions of similar character.
Rates of Tuition are for the higher branches,........$15 00
Intermediate Studies,..12 00
Primary " 8 00
French " 10 00
Music, with the use of Instrument,........................20 00
JAMES S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.
Dec. 12, 1856. 15-3t.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, and close the last Thursday in May, 1857, under the following Faculty:
REV. S. M. FROST, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages, &c.
J. P. NELSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.
L. F. WHITAKER, Esq., Professor of Music.
MISS OLIVIA WRIGHT, Assistant in Music.
MISS J. E. GILBERT, Teacher of French, Drawing and Painting.
MISS MARGARET CAMPBELL, in charge of the Preparatory Department.
Expenses per Session in the College Department, for Board and Tuition..$70 00
Expenses per Session in the Preparatory Department, for Board and Tuition...60 00
For Circulars giving further information, apply to
S. M. FROST, President.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t

General Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having duly qualified as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Joseph Newkirk, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons to present their accounts, and demands of every kind, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, and requests all persons indebted to his testator, to make payment to him without delay.
Dec. 19.—16 4t. H. NEWKIRK.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from fishing or in any way trespassing upon his lands and fishery, located upon the Banks, upon both sides of New Topsail Inlet, extending twenty-five acres on the West of said Inlet, and fifty acres on the East, as he is determined to enforce the penalties of the Law upon all such trespassers.
J. W. HOWARD.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t*

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having at October Term, A. D., 1856, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make out and present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or the statute will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for sale at public Auction, at the late residence of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, at Kenansville, on Thursday, 22d day of January next, all the perishable property of said deceased, and at the same time the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for twelve months. I shall also sell at Kenansville, on same day, several likely NEGROES belonging to the estate of James H. Jerman, deceased. Terms, six months credit, bonds with good security required. The legal rate of discount will be allowed for cash payments.
WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

The Shadow on the Pillow.

At the Edinburgh Crimean banquet, the following song, by Mr. James Ballantine, founded on an incident related by Sir John M'Neill, was sung:

Borne helpless from the field of fight,
Hewn deep with wounds and scars,
I prayed—"Heaven come and help the right,
And end the cruel wars."
I swooned—I dreamt an angel band
Bore me o'er ocean billow;
I woke, and lo! an angel hand
Was smoothing down my pillow,
Was smoothing down my pillow.

'Twixt death and life, through day and night,
My wounds unconscious kept me,
Of all, except those eyes so bright
That kindly watched and wept me.
And over me, in yon far land,
Had waved the weeping willow,
Had it not been the angel hand
That smoothed the soldier's pillow,
That smoothed the soldiers pillow.

O, earth but once heard such a tale,
So heavenly and so human,
As that of Florence Nightingale,
The angel type in woman.
What marvel that a soldier tell!
A poor but grateful fellow,
He kissed her shadow as it fell
At midnight on his pillow,
At midnight on his pillow!

PUNCH ON HOOPS AND FLOUNCES.—[This picture, introducing the following "fragment," represents in a vivid manner, the hero in the position implied by the language of the closing paragraph. We are led to infer that his device is successful, and that his pains will be rewarded by a grasp of the fair one's hands.]

Fragment of an Unpublished Novel of Fashionable Life.—"How could he tell? Two long, weary years had passed away; years of suffering, adventure, hardship, and trial, since he had left her and his native land to do battle against the hirsute legions of the Muscovite, and how did he know but that he would have to shave them off?

"In agony of conflicting hopes and fears, Algernon Fitzpymlico turned into Dadgham place. Why does he stop so suddenly, as by a spell? and why does the life blood rush crimson red up to his manly brow?

"A form of feminine elegance, lovely and fair to look upon, and arrayed in all the gorgeous amplitude of the prevailing mode—a fairy vessel with her sails all set—appears in the distance. Can it be?—yes—no—yes—'tis she, indeed—there can be doubt about it—but will she recognize him? A cold chill, like damp dinner napkins, struck to his very heart—his brain grew dizzy, and with all the premonitory symptoms of a violent billious attack, he clung to the nearest lamp-post for support.

"It was Lettice. Lettice, fresh and crisp, and sparkling as that which had formed the salad of his noon-tide nourishment. With the sunniest of smiles she glidingly approached, and gracefully extending her exquisitely gloved hand towards him, and in accents soft as the droppings of ethereal springs, she made inquiry as to how he did. But who shall describe the feelings of Algernon at that critical moment?—feelings in comparison with which the tortures of Tantalus were as a cheerful and enlivening pastime; there was the hand, but how to reach it! Gladly would he have given up name and fame, lands, titles, trinkets, all, to have pressed again that little hand; to have touched once more that little finger. As well might he attempt to scale Parnassus as trench upon the limits of that enchanted circle of which she formed the centre, and which hung like a cloud-bank between him and the object of his soul's idolatry.

"It was a terrible moment.

"Suddenly, and with electric brilliancy, the flash of triumph gleams in his downcast eye—he has hit upon an expedient. Raising his stalwart arm—that arm which erewhile amid the blare of triumph and the crash of war had led battalions on to victory, and made the Russians tremble; dexterously encircling the lamp-post before alluded to with the curved handle of his *parapluie*; cleverly balancing his noble form at an angle of forty five degrees, and in as graceful an attitude as the circumstances would admit of, he—" &c. &c. [*Here the leaf turns over.*]

HOW A CHICAGO MAN LOST HIS WIFE.—The St Louis Herald contains the following touching history of how a Chicago man visited the land of "Border Ruffians" and won a dark complexioned maiden; and though he bound her to him by the chains of Hymen, he lost her on his way home. Here is the story:

A few weeks ago an Abolitionist from Chicago came to this city. He met with a mulatto girl at a negro church, who lived on Seventh street, and where her parents owned some property. The Abolitionist, after a brief courtship, wooed and won the "colored gal." They were married by a colored minister, and started for Galena on a bridal tour.

At Galena Dinah met with a steamboat cook, upon whose skin charcoal would make a white mark, who was formerly a beau of hers. The darkie upbraided her for her faithlessness and infidelity. He plead and frowned by turns and then made love in burning words of fond devotion. Dinah could not withstand his eloquence. She fainted in his arms, exclaiming, "I am dine, I am only dine."

We forgot to mention that this interview took place on the boat while the husband was up in town looking for a hotel. When he returned, he learned that his *fair* bride had sloped with the darkey for parts unknown.

SOBRIETY OF THE GREEKS.—The food of an English laborer would be enough in Greece for a family of six persons. The rich are well satisfied with a dish of vegetables for their meal; the poor with a handful of olives or a piece of salt fish. The entire population eats meat at Easter for the whole year.—I do not believe a Greek ever died of indigestion.—Drunkenness, so common in cold countries, is a rare vice with the Greek; they are great drinkers—but water drinkers. They would have scruples about passing by a fountain without drinking at it; but if they enter a tavern it is to chatter. The coffee houses of Athens are full of people, and at all hours; but the customers do not take strong liquors; they ask for a cup of coffee at a penny; a glass of water, light for their cigarettes, a newspaper and a game of dominoes; they then have enough to keep themselves occupied for the day. In two years I have not met with a man dead drunk in the streets, and I believe it would be easy to count all the drunkards in the kingdom. It may be said that the Greek people have no inclination for any kind of excess, and that they take all their pleasure with equal sobriety.

This sobriety naturally explains the fact that insanity is rare in Greece. Madness also is a malady exceedingly rare in the kingdom. A hospital for the blind has just been constructed in Athens; it will never be necessary to build one for madmen.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.—The St. Louis Republican of Monday last says:

"The river at this point was at a stand Saturday, and full of floating ice, which, however, was not of sufficient thickness and weight to be much of an impediment to navigation. The river, however, was full of it about one inch in thickness, and several of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois river boats have laid up in consequence. There was one arrival from Dubuque, which reports very heavy ice above, and thirty inches water on the Lower Rapids—the river failing all the way down. A despatch from Peoria states that the Altoona had arrived and had a fair prospect of staying there. The ice was four inches thick on Peoria lake, and the river is closed below. An arrival from the Missouri river reports the ice very heavy and running in a large quantities. Navigation is about closed in that river."

A FORTUNATE TRAVELER.—It is stated that a German, with whom Bayard Taylor formed a friendship, has recently conveyed to him as a free gift and estate near the Thuringian forest, which contains a beautiful residence, built in 1769 by one of the ministers of Ernest II.

From the New Orleans Creole.

"Do men come hither from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Brooklyn and five hundred other localities to build up the interests of the South—of New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile? No. They come to build themselves up; to put money in their pockets, to accumulate wealth, and when that is done, to "go home," as they too truly call it, and settle down for life.—Why are our Southern cities so far behind the cities of the North in all those enterprises which build up and beautify and adorn? Why does New Orleans grope along, like a blind giant, with cords upon her wrists and manacles upon her feet? Why is she the somnolent and impoverished Dublin of America, with all her tremendous aptitude for commerce, instead of being an opulent commercial Tyre? What keeps her from massing brick and stone together until her streets line the margin of Lake. Pontchartrain? We write the answer in italics. *It is because Northern men, having only a temporary interest here, invest the gains gathered from Southern purses, in real estate in New York, Boston Philadelphia and Brooklyn*. Then, too, they go thither every summer to squander money upon Northern watering place, finding their heaven at Saratoga, Newport, the White Mountains and other places of fashionable resort.

These birds of passage leave a middle-man behind, who, like the middle-man in Ireland or Scotland, stands as rent-collector in the absence of the aristocratic gentlemen, whose hearts are really at the North during the brief winter season, and whose persons are there during the summer and a part of autumn.—What care they whether New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston or Savannah prosper? They regard their residence and their interests as simply temporary, and hence it is that manufactures are unbuilt; our products sent to the North only to come back to us in another shape, with costs and charges, and immense profits for factors, and immense depletion of our purses. Splendid residences, surrounded by all that art can furnish and luxuriant vegetation embellish, do not spring up in the cities of the South; mercantile huts serve the place of mercantile palaces, and, in fact, our cities do not look as if scarcely anybody designed to make them permanent homes.

"There are men at this moment who have amassed fortunes in New Orleans, preparing to leave, and reside permanently at the North. The money accumulated here, by the profits of business, and the amounts to be realized by the sale of real estate which they hold only until a convenient season, will be invested beyond Mason & Dixon's line! And these men, Southern planters and Southern tradesmen have made wealthy! We could spin out a long list—and one of these days we may do it—of these "Northern men with Southern principles!" Howard Henderson, here accumulated his hundreds of thousands which enabled him two years ago to play the Fifth Avenue fashionable; James Foster, a great patron of the opera in New York, was formerly connected with a line of packet ships between here and that city; John Egerton, once President of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and of the Southern Bank, but latterly better known as a speculator in the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad stocks, has but lately followed the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessors," and is now a banker and bond-buyer in New York. Gen. P. Shipman, once a commission Merchant in this city, and Osborne, his successor in business, and a host of other men, have put their fortunes in their pockets and gone to the North to enjoy it! How many will follow suit? Who will be the next to stampede? O! thou blind and stupid South! how long will you permit the Philistines to spoil thy Israel, and enrich Philistia with thy hard earnings?

"Shall we submit to this vassalage?—Will Southern men continue to vitalize Northern cities, and roll every season into the Northern lap ingots of gold that would startle even Croesus? Shall this system of absenteeism go on? Is the South to be drained every year of millions of dollars which ought to be invested and circulated at home? Are men who accumulate wealth amongst us—men whom the planting interest of the South sustains—men who are her pretended friends, but her real enemies—to be upheld in their foolish absenteeism? We say no—and a thousand times no.

"Every man whose pockets are filled with Southern gains, who buys an acre of land at the North, instead of buying it at the South, improving it, and permanently residing here and becoming identified with us, is no friend of ours. People have the right to do as they please; to invest their money in Patagonia if they like. We do not deny the right, but we denounce the policy and the justice of those who do it. It is moral treason to the community, or to the section, the generosity and patronage of which gave them every dollar they possess.

"We want no petty disciples of Irish and Scotch absenteeism in the South. The system ought to be denounced, and the persistent absentees and Boston and Brooklyn buyers of real estate for *future* homes, should be made to cover under the frown of a just indignation."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the South Carolina Legislature, Thomas Y. Simmons, jr., Esq, a few days since offered the following resolutions, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the continued agitation of mere abstract theories, whether they assume the shape of propriety of re-opening the slave trade, or any other form, can never give either repose or security to the institutions of the South, but must tend to distract and to divide the councils of our beloved State, and to alienate from her the support and sympathies of her sister States.

There seems to us a great deal of wisdom embodied in this brief resolution. There can be no doubt but the influence of South Carolina upon the public sentiment not only of this section but of the entire confederacy would be more potential if she would place herself and keep herself in closer sympathy, in thought and action, with her sister States of the South. Never having been of the number of those who have detracted from her many just claims to respect and admiration, we feel at liberty to say this.

In regard to the re-opening of the slave trade, were we its advocates, as is very far from being the case—we should consider it most unfortunate that it should have received its first official sanction from the Executive of that State. Why—even when led by one who joined to the practical wisdom of a statesman the foresight of a prophet, her neighbors refused either to accompany or follow her. The worse for them it may be replied, nevertheless the fact remains the same—the rest of the South could never be induced fully to co-operate with South Carolina, though guided by patriotism so exalted and intelligence so commanding as John C. Calhoun's Can it be expected that they will be induced to do so now when men, who, to say the least, are not Mr. Calhoun's equals, propose that which is directly in conflict with the prejudices and convictions of all the other Southern States.

It is mainly from a wish that a State so true to Southern interests, and which has proved so reliable in every threatening emergency, should possess a larger influence upon Southern councils than she now exercises, that the foregoing has been written.
Savannah Georgian.

ANOTHER VESSEL CHARTERED TO GO TO EUROPE FROM CHICAGO.—We learned yesterday that the British Canadian Barque Chieftain has been chartered by parties in this city to go to Europe and back from this port, early next season. She will take out wheat and bring back salt and pig iron. The price agreed upon for the voyage is $15,000—a penalty of $2,000 to be incurred in case of failure to carry out the contract.—*Chicago Press, 25th.*

It is quite true that, as the King of Naples has not seen fit to withdraw his ministers from London and paris, after the rupture of diplomatic relations by the two courts with his Govrenment Prince Carini and the Marques Antonini the representatives in England and France have received intimations that their presence is felt by the English and French cabinets to be no longer advisable, and that consequently, passports are "very much at their service."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1856.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against buying the "Journal," Daily or Weekly, from our carriers, as they are not allowed to sell them. Any person who does not subscribe for the paper, or is too poor to pay for it, except by clandestinely obtaining it through our carriers, thereby encouraging them to act dishonestly toward us, will confer a favor on the proprietors by informing *them* of the fact, and we will cheerfully give *them* a copy, if they will have the kindness to call for it. Don't encourage our boys to be *dishonest*.

The Cape Fear & Deep River Nav. Co.

We have before us the reports of the President and of the Engineer of the above work, together with the "accompanying documents."

We have also before us a communication published in the last Standard, over the signature of "Alex. Murchison, Prest. C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.," said communication purporting to be in reply to an editorial in the Wilmington Journal, "reflecting in the severest tone on the 'managers of the work on the line of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.'"

Had the editorial of the Journal been successful in eliciting anything calculated to throw light upon the real position and prospects of the work, then should we have felt gratified indeed, and been content to confess our previous ignorance and blindness upon the subject, happy to think that at last we had caught a glimpse of daylight. We cannot so congratulate ourselves. We are as much in the dark as ever—more so, if possible.

Col. M. first proceeds to defend the managers from the charge of having employed Mr. Douglas at a high salary. Sufficient answer to all this part of the Cols. letter is found in the fact that no such charge has been made by us. What we object to is the fact that an Engineer, so employed at so large a compensation did not have the full control of his own subordinates. It is a matter of little importance to us, whether Mr. Douglas lacked firmness or interest in the work sufficient to make him insist in this matter, or whether he yielded to the pressure of influence, the thing of which we complained was so. The Col. talks about censuring the board for retaining "North Carolina" assistants, quoting the words "North Carolina," as though we had used such language, which we have not not done. If the object is to excite any prejudice it is without foundation or support in our remarks.

About the contracts *on Deep River* we have a word to say. First: There was no sort of parallel between the contract proposed and that with the McCullough Co. to which reference was made. In the case of the McCullough contract, the Directors were foolish enough to put themselves in the power of the contractors, by advancing the money. In the present instance, the offer was to complete *the whole* at the Engineer's estimates before asking for any money, so that no risk would have been run.

But it was preferred to let the thing out to a number of contractors giving bond, etc. The work was to be done by the 20th Oct. At the present rate of progress it won't be done by the 20th Oct., of next year. What is the use of talking about bonds, since they are never once thought about? Contractors give bond to finish work at a certain time and finish it or leave it unfinished just as happens to suit them. Not a thing on Deep River has been finished according to contract. But the Engineer, Mr. Douglas, is referred to. Hear him on one of the works on Deep River. He says:

"The contractors for the construction of the locks and canal at Lockville, Deep river, are proogressing very slowly. The Stone Lift Lock is about one-fourth done. The canal about one-half, and the Guard lock nearly done; the latter can be completed within a month, but unless they progress much more rapidly with the Lift lock it will require several months before a boat will pass to the coal-field."

Since no contracts appear to have been completed as per stipulation, what, might we respectfully ask, was the use of taking bonds? None of them are ever enforced. They might as well not be taken for anything we can see. "Unavoidable circumstances" is an excuse of sufficient latitude and longitude to cover everything, and it does cover everything except the fact that from year to year the thing goes on fruitful in excuses but in nothing else.

Mr. Murchison seems to think, or at least seems to believe that he can make other people think that all the difficulties and delays on the work have arisen from the fact that the Wilmington influence in the Company has been in favour of a Northern Engineer (to wit—Mr. Douglas) with a big salary. Now the difficulties were about as great as they could be before ever Mr. Douglas was named or thought of.—Things had got so bad that they could be no worse when he was proposed, and it is nonesense to throw the blame on Mr. Douglas or the Wilmington Stockholders. It is not fair. It is not just. We can recollect the solemn endorsement signed by the up-river managers in defence of a former engineer and his denunciation of the *Journal*. We might easily show who was right in that case, but there is no use in spending time to show what everybody admits. We half think that we are now throwing away time in advance, when the experience of a few years will vindicate our present position better than any arguments of ours could do.

But an appeal is made to the opinion of the Engineer, to show that things have been attended to as they ought to have been. Let us see. We extract from the third and fourth paragraphs of the Engineer's report:—

Contracts were made for strengthening and securing the locks and dams both at Jones' falls and Silver run, the latter part of July, 1855, and the work was completed about the close of the year; but I regret to say that the lower slopes of both of those dams were seriously injured by some of the first high freshets which occured, *and not having been promptly repaired as they should have been*, were subsequently entirely carried away.

These accidents may be wholly attributed to careless and bad workmanship; at the time these works were in the course of construction, the president was laboring under a severe attack of illness of several months duration. The superintending engineer, who also had the Cross creek work under his charge, having no reliable assistants, was obliged to devote most of his time to the latter work—consequently these works were unavoidably neglected—*the result was the works were thrown together as best suited the convenience of the contractor. I have no hesitation in saying if the timber work had been properly bolted together, and the packing, although of an inferior quality, had been properly hand packed the work would never have been carried away.*

Now this is exactly what we tried to enforce, from time to time, as the works drifted past our wharves or lodged in the river to the further impediment of our up-river navigation.

"The controlling influence, heretofore, in the stockholders' meeting, an idea inculcated by the neighbors of the Journal, supposed that to effect anything, it was necessary to have a Northern Engineer at the highest compensation, with a large corps of assistants to whom the entire management of everything was so implicitly surrendered," and to this Mr. M. attributes all the delays and difficulties. As we have remarked before, this is shere nonesense. The movement to get Mr. Douglas was almost an act of desperation. It was at least a last effort in the hope that things might be made better—in the certainty that they could not be made worse. The Cape Fear and Deep River Company was chartered by the Legislature of '48-'9, and Mr. Douglas entered upon the position of Engineer in May 20th, 1855, little over one year ago, when the thing had been going on between six and seven years. Why attempt thus to shuffle off long previous years of failure and mismanagement? Is it right or fair? Manifestly it is not, and it is still less ingenuous for Mr. Murchison to talk about the company having been before three Legislatures with mistaken representations, and then attempt to throw the blame of all upon the controlling influence proceeding from the Wilmington Stockholders desiring a Northern Engineer, etc., when the fact is that this is the *first* time that the company has come before the Legislature since the appointment of Mr. Douglas, and the Journal at least, was the first to take a stand to show up the original engineer who was *not* put in by the Wilmington influence as everybody knows. Why resort to such evasions?—The doing so is not worthy of so clever a gentleman as this writer concedes Col. Murchison to be.

Mr. Murchison says that perhaps the very best work on the river is that at Farish's Fish Traps, where he employed a practical Mechanic of character, at a moderate cost, to remain on the work continually and see that everything was faithfully done. It would appear to be a pity that but one such could be found, and that the work at Jones' Falls and Silver Run were left to be "thrown together as best suited the convenience of the contractor." It is a pity that if bond was taken for the faithful performance of the contracts at these points, no effort was made to enforce it. Surely northern contractors could not have done worse—having a large interest, a vast interest in the completion of the work they might certainly have done better.

We trust that Col. Murchison is right in the confidence he entertains of the feasibility of the work. As a community we are deeply interested in its success, as citizens of North Carolina we should deeply regret any course that would amount to an acknowledgement by the State, that she and her citizens could not finish what they had begun. There may be, as Col. Murchison says, "no mystery in constructing a dam across the Cape Fear or Deep Rivers."—But there *is* a mystery in the circumstance that while, as he says dams constructed by farmers for milling purposes, at a limited cost and in a rude way, are sufficient to stand any freshets frequently for more than a third of a century, the materials of the dams constructed for the Company at a considerable expense, form part of the drift-wood of our river on occasions of freshet. It will not do to say that this is because of a Northern Engineer, for it was a feeling of almost desperation at the constant recurrences of this state of things that induced the employment of the Engineer at a high salary.

We don't know Mr. Douglas. Never saw him in our lives. Our feelings at the present time are all anti-Northern. We attribute no improper motives to anybody. What we feel constrained to say about the work is said with reluctance, for it is much more pleasant to praise than to blame, and more to our interest also to let things slide than to run the risk of making enemies among those for whom we entertain personally only feelings of respect and friendship. But, really, things have gone on so long that mere private feelings must, for the time, be sunk in considerations of public duty.

Christmas.

There will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow, Christmas day. Employers and employees alike desire to have the day to themselves and to look after what they sincerely wish each and every one of their friends and patrons—"A Merry Christmas."

The young—the very young America and the cullud pussons, watch the advent of the day with very marked attention, and we like to see them enjoy the pleasures of the season, although some of them are terrible to us, even in imagination. We see before us great armies of tin warriors mounted upon tin horses, and of grim giants, with goggle eyes and wooden heads. We see sheep and cows and birds and all manner of bipedal and quadrupedal things fixed upon paper arrangements like bellows, which give forth precisely the same sound for the cow and calf as for the hen and chickens, and the tin warrior and the wooden-headed giant of grim countenance squeak more mildly than sucking doves. And there be guns and drums and trumpets, and other instruments of torture, from which there can be no escape before the confounded things wear out, which, owing to the wise forethought of the German artists who manufactured them, they are pretty certain to do within a week or two.

But there are other symptoms of Christmas about—signs of good fellowship and social enjoyment—evidences that not even the hard times have been able to wholly freeze up, "the genial current of the soul." We rejoice that such is the case—we hope it may always be so, and more so.

But there can be no use in making a toil of a pleasure. It is a pleasure to us to wish our friend a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. It may become a toil for them to read a long and dull yarn and so we conclude, with a renewal of our distinguished consideration.—*Daily Journal, 24th inst.*

☞ We are indebted to E. Cantwell, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons, for some valuable public documents. Mr. Cantwell has our best thanks for his courtesy. Among them we find the reports of the President and Directors and Engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.—By the way, we notice in the Standard of Saturday last a somewhat lengthy communication from Col. Murchison, the President of the Company, which may require some notice at our hands. The Col.'s communication is, generally speaking, marked by good temper, and, although its tendency, in some parts, is to convey a mistaken impression of our remarks, it still requires that we should meet it in correspondingly good temper, as we shall shortly do.

HEADS UP.—General Walker, says the New York Times, has written a letter to a friend in New York, dated Dec. 1st, in which he says: "I consider that our permanent power in Central America never has been on so firm a basis as now. Nor do I know of *one single month*, since I have been in Nicaragua, wherein we have made so much progress towards final results as the month which has just ended." Judging from the accounts which have reached the United States, we should be inclined to agree with the General. If these accounts be correct, progress certainly *has* been made towards a final result, but *not* that contemplated by the General.

☞ The movements of the Legislature, up to the latest dates, will be found in the report of our very attentive Raleigh Correspondent, to whom we take this opportunity to return our acknowledgements.—A relation, although originally in the nature of business only, becomes something more, when its duties are so promptly and carefully fulfilled.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamship Black Warrior, with dates from Havana to the 15th has arrived. Her news is unimportant. The officers despatched by the Spanish Government to Dominica, with 6000 stand of arms, had returned to Havana, having distributed the arms to the volunteers who have recently been naturalized as Spanish subjects by the Consul General of the Dominican Republic.

Business was not very active; sugars were unchanged; Molasses 7½ a 8 rials; clayed Muscovado do. 8¼ a 9¼.

The Supreme Court will commence its winter term in this city on Tuesday, the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows;

Jan.	1,	those from the I Circuit.
"	5,	" " " V "
"	12,	" " " II "
"	19,	" " " III "
"	26,	" " " IV "
Feb.	2,	" " " VI and VII Circuits.

[*Raleigh Register.*

From our Raleigh Correspondent.
NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 22, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Clark from the Committee on Education reported bills to incorporate the New Garden Boarding School and the Warrenton Female College.

Mr. Eaton from the Committee on Corporations, reported bills to incorporate the North Carolina Gas Coal and Transportation Company, the Pollocksville Lodge and the Jackson Manufactoring Company.

Mr. Holt introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the Law authorizing a Geological Survey, so as to require those persons engaged in said survey, to devote more time to the character of the soil of the State.

Mr. Houston introduced a resolution authorizing the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law concerning the oaths of witnesses, So as to place Universalists on an equal footing with other denominations of Christians.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Indian Grade Gap Turnpike Company.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to exempt from taxation and fix interest on the Bonds of the N. Carolina Rail Road.

The motion to reconsider the vote on Saturday defeating the Cheraw and Coal Field Rail Road bill was taken up, Mr. A. J. Jones moved the motion be laid on the table; rejected: yeas 16, nays 22. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to.

A motion by Mr. Hill to reconsider the vote defeating the bill to establish a standard weights, &c., was rejected.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to vote for Public Treasurer. Mr. Courts received a majority of votes, (for result see Commons report.)

The order of the day, being the bill to re-charter the State Bank was taken up. Mr Wilder explained the amendments, which were to strike out the 5th section, proposing to loan money to the State without interest, and insert a clause to tax each share 75 cts. Mr. Thomas moved to postpone to the 5th January next. Mr. W. R. Myers was opposed to any further postponement, and argued, the Bank had done great good to the State; he defended the Bank and discussed the objections made against it. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, commenced a reply to Mr. Myers, when the Speaker decided the debate was irregular, the merits of the bill not being before the Senate. Mr. Thomas resumed, and after being called to order by Mr. Wilder, he withdrew his motion to postpone, which was immediately renewed by Mr. Ramsey. The Speaker having decided in Mr. Thomas favor, he proceeded at great length to discuss the subject of Banking, &, when he concluded, Mr. Gorrell moved to postpone the bill to the 5th of January, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilder presented the resignation of Gen. C. H. Brogden, Senator from Wayne, State Comptroller elect, which was accepted. The Speaker announced that he would forthwith issue a writ of election to supply the vacancy.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Dancy regretted that unavoidable absence prevented him from supporting the bill granting aid to the Lunatic Asylum. If present, he would have cheerfully done so.

Mr Reeves moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter on an election for University Trustees immediately after that of the Treasurer.—Laid on the table.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Toms, a bill to authorize the erection of a dam across Main Broad River. Mr. Badham, a bill to repeal 12th section of the 14th chapter of the Revised Code. Mr. Speer, a bill to incorporate the town of Jacksonville. Mr. Pickett, a bill concerning the County Court of Anson. Mr. Ferrebee, a bill to prevent the felling of timber without the consent of the owners. Mr. Love, a bill to incorporate the town of Waynesville, Haywood county. Mr. Baxter, a bill to amend the charter of the Little River Turnpike Company.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam the fifth rule of order was so amended as to allow the Speaker to appoint a substitute for four days

On motion of Mr Holmes, the engrossed bill from the Senate relating to the Savings Bank of Wilmington, was taken up. Mr. Holmes explained it was merely a Bank of deposit, for the use of merchants and mechanics, and which required an amendment of its charter in some minor matters. He moved the rules be suspended, which being agreed to, the bill passed its second and third readings.

A communication was read by the Speaker from the President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, stating that a free passage would be given to such members of the General Assembly as wished to visit Norfolk.

A number of bills were taken up in regular order for second reading, but were laid on the table, in consequence of the resolution adopted that no public business of importance should be acted on until after the 1st of January.

A bill to amend 78th section of 99th chapter of the Revised Code passed its second reading. It allows valuators of land $1 per day, and justices of the peace, taking tax lists, $1 per day, not exceeding five days.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Wake, a general leave of absence, until 1st of January, was granted to all such members as may require it.

A bill authorizing the sale of lots in the town of Serecta was rejected.

The resolution authorizing certain improvements of the Capitol grounds, was taken up. It authorizes the Governor to have such improvements made as he may think necessary. The resolution passed its third reading. Yeas 54, nays 44.

The House then went into an election for public Treasurer, with the following result:—For D. W. Courts, 112; Charles L. Hinton, 22. Mr. Courts was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Mann, the bill concerning the distribution of the public law to justices of the peace, was taken up, the rules suspended, and the bill passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned.

A WOMAN, YET NEITHER MAID, WIFE NOR WIDOW.—We have heard of people who were neither "fish, flesh nor good red herring," but never saw any illustration of the case until yesterday. The following are the facts: During the examination of witnesses by the coroner, in the case of Mrs. Perigo, a lady was put upon the stand, whom the coroner asked:

"Madam, are you a married lady?"
Witness.—"I really cannot say."
Coroner.—"Are you a single woman?"
Witness.—"I really do not know."
Coroner.—"Are you a widow?"
Witness.—"I certainly cannot tell."
Coroner—(non-plussed.)—"Well, Madam, will you have the kindness to state to the gentlemen of the jury what relationship you hold toward the male sex?"
Witness.—"Well, if you must know, my husband left me some years ago and I have not heard from him, personally, since; but have heard from some that he was yet alive and from others that he was dead. I think, however, that time enough has expired for him to get back again."

[*San Francisco Sun.*

Serious Accident.

The Union and Spartanburg train yesterday, a few miles above Ashford's Ferry, met with a serious accident. A car which was out of order in its running gear, is considered as to have been the cause.—The passenger car was thrown from the track, down an embankment some fifty feet, rolling over three times, and becoming a total wreck. Of fifteen or eighteen passengers, most of them were more or less hurt. Mr. Price, of North Carolina, is considered dangerously injured.

Dr. Wright and Mr. John Henderson are injured, but not seriously. Miss Sims and brother were both severely cut.

A nurse of Mrs. E. Elmore, of Montgomery, had her mistress' infant in her lap, and when she found the car falling over, she clasped the child to her bosom and cried out, "I will live or die with you, my baby"—and faithfully protected her charge. Another child of Mrs. E. was saved by the kind aid of a gentleman whose name is unknown.

Every attention was given to the passengers that could be had, and those who could not continue to Alston were left in the care of some of the workmen on the road until they could be removed.

South Carolinian, 21st inst.

Arms and Munitions for Nicaragua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20.—A suspicious steamer named Harriet has arrived at Apalachicola with fourteen hundred stand of arms and ammunition, &c., on board. It is supposed she is destined for Nicaragua.

From the Standard.

To the Editors of the Standard:

In the Wilmington Journal of the 5th instant there appears an editorial reflecting in the severest tone on the "managers of the work on the line of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company." I do not propose to reply in detail to the strictures of the Journal; but desire the use of your columns to submit a brief narrative of facts, which is necessary to dispel error. The managers of this work desire only justice; and it is hoped that this narrative will be sufficient to show that they would not have been willing to sacrifice the work for the benefit of "our own people in Chatham and Cumberland" contracting, or "to find employment for this or that of our own young men" as engineers

At the meeting of the stockholders in April, 1855, in Wilmington, there was a strong feeling expressed in favor of employing Mr. E. A. Douglas as Chief Engineer of the Company. A resolution was passed expressing a preference for him, and the Board requested to secure his services. Accordingly, at their next meeting, which came off at Summerville, Mr. Douglas was retained at a salary of $5,000 per annum and his expenses, which was the least sum at which his services could be secured, he coming on to North Carolina as often, as he then informed us, as was necessary. I believe—in fact I know—that a majority of the Board at that time voted for the resolution employing him with reluctance, feeling that the compensation given him was very high. But the working season was then at hand; we had no time to look around for another who might be equally competent; and the Board was instructed to emply him. So much for the charge of paying an exorbitant salary to the Chief Engineer. It is not improper to remark further that the stockholders at Haywood in April last, ratified and approved the action of the Board in this matter, and so strong was the feeling for Mr. Douglas in Wilmington that a gentleman who stands deservedly high in the confidence of the Wilmington stockholders, and who represented the most of the Wilmington stock in said meeting, came up for the avowed purpose of ejecting from the Board a gentleman who is as much acquainted with the river as any man on it, for the reason that he was *supposed* to be opposed to Mr. Douglas. In a consultation with Mr. Douglas at the meeting when he was employed, he was asked how many assistants he wanted. His answer was that two were enough.—And he expressly stated that he would prefer to take them here among us, of "our own young men," if they would do. The Board at once employed Mr. Conner on his recommendation, and he was asked if he would take Mr. McDuffie as the other. He readily agreed to do so, and expressed himself entirely satisfied with him. These two gentlemen went at once into the service of the Company under Mr. Douglas. Mr. Conner some time afterwards resigned; and we have since had McDuffie and two other young men on the work under the Chief Engineer. On the resignation of Mr. Conner, Mr. Douglas never indicated his successor. He has not dismissed, as he had the power to do, any one of "our young men" on the work. He never reported to the Board that they were incompetent or wanting in fidelity to their trusts. He has never given the least intimation which I can recollect, that he desired their dismission for any cause whatever. Have the managers of this work, of whom the Journal sees one or two daily, failed in carrying out the plans of Mr. Douglas, and adopted their own plans in place of his? I assert positively they have not done so in a single instance; and if they had done this, he ought in justice to himself, to have promptly resigned long ago. Did they fail in giving him efficient assistants? He asked for two.—They gave him these, one recommended by himself, and he readily assented to the employment of the other—expressing himself entirely satisfied with him. If in the progress of the work Mr. Douglas had become satisfied that any one of his assistants was incompetent, or that he had not engineering force sufficient, I submit to every fair minded man, if he ought not to have dismissed him or expressed his dissatisfaction to us, and recommended an increase of the engineering force. How, then, can any person, if there has been disappointment, now that it has come, censure the board of managers, for retaining "North Carolina" assistants, with whom he never expressed dissatisfaction, or for not supplying wants of which he never apprized them?

My object, Messrs. Editors, is not to attack Mr. Douglas. Far from it. But merely to show facts, that an impartial public may not censure those who do not deserve it. Errors they may have committed; but from no so much motives, I submit, as are ascribed to them.

Again: It is alleged that the interest of the work have been sacrificed to subserve the interest of contractors resident here. Now, in regard to this, I will assert that it is impossible to find, in North-Carolina or out of it, seven gentlemen who are more sincerely desirous of pushing this work through than the present board. They differed among themselves, it is true, as to the contractors. In March last the work was let out on Deep river. A portion of the Board desired to give the contract to a Northern Company who owened important coal interests on Deep river, and who were willing to take the contract at Mr. Douglas' estimates. A majority of the Board, however, decided to give the work on Deep River—not to one Company, but to several different Companies—who were required to enter into bond with good and sufficient security for the completion of the work—all of which they did. And I will here only remark, that they contracted to do said work at a cost of nearly $7,000 less than the said estimates; and that with the exception of the Stone Lock at Lockville, as will be seen from Mr. Douglas' report, it is nearly completed; and, I will add, is well done. If little is due to *my* opinion, I would respectfully refer to Mr. Douglas as authority. Another fact I will mention in this connection. When the Board declined the bid of this Northern Company for the whole of the work on Deep River, but preferred dividing it into different contracts, a member of the board was requested to confer with the agent of this Company and ascertain whether or not they would be willing to contract for the construction of the work at Lockville; and reported after said conference that if they could not get the *whole* of the Deep River contracts they would have nothing to do with a *part* of it.

Having had some experience heretofore of Northern contractors, the McCulloughs, who were as highly recommended as this Northern company possibly could be, the Board *did* prefer to give the work, divided into different contracts, to citizens of North Carolina, who were known to them, and known to be responsible men, (the most of them of experience in the construction of this species of work,) and who entered into undoubted bonds for its proper execution; but inasmuch as there was to be constructed at Lockville a stone lock, which was the first ever built on the river, they would have preferred letting these gentlemen have the construction of it, from the fact that it was understood that they had experience in this species of work.

In all this, Messrs, Editors, permit me respectfully to ask, in what have the board done wrong? We are answered that if we had given the contract to these Northern gentlemen their own interest would have prompted them to push the work through; and that it would at this very time have been completed. In reply, it may be said that this is merely conjecture; and that we are not, by any means, sure that it would, if let to them, have been in its present state of forwardness. And again it is strange if their great object was alone to have the means of transporting off the coal—and *not to make money* on the Deep River contracts—that they declined to take the contract for the stone lock and work at Lockville, under the circumstances.

I trust I have satisfied the Journal that the great paramount interests of the work have not been sacrificed to subserve the interests of "employers and contractors."

Is the work a practicable one, and what have been the causes of the distraction and disappointment of which the Journal complains? I am compelled to admit—and it is with the sincerest regret—that there has been ground for disappointment. The section of country which this improvement is intended to open to the markets of the world, has attained a national reputation; and the eyes of the whole State have been turned to this improvement as the great means of its development. The Company has been to three Legislatures, and they were assured every time that the aid asked would be sufficient to accomplish the long-desired end. But are the Board of Directors to be blamed for this? They had confidence in the estimates which were submitted to them as being sufficient, and having this confidence they frankly and confidently assured the members of past Legislatures that the aid asked for would be sufficient.

As to the practicability of the work, I will merely suggest that there is no mystery in constructing a dam across the Deep or Cape Fear rivers. Every one knows that our farmers have been in the habit every where over the country of constructing dams, &c., for purposes of milling; and that the dams constructed at a limited cost, and in a very rude way—first securing the abutments, and giving them proper base—are sufficient to withstand any freshets, frequently for more than a third of a century. The difficulty on this work has not been that we failed in having a sufficient engineering force; but that the controlling influence, heretofore, in the stockholders' meetings, an idea inculcated by the neighbors of the Journal, supposed that to effect anything it was necessary to have a Northern engineer at the highest compensation, with a large corps of assistants, to whom the entire management of everything was so implicitly surrendered. And in case of failure, we could then console ourselves with the reflection that the engineer was responsible. Among the best, if not the very best, work which has been done on the river, is that on the contract of Mr. Leach, at Farish's Fish Traps. The plan was given by the engineer, and after this I employed a practical mechanic of character, at a moderate cost, to remain on the work continually and see that everything was faithfully done. Let me not be misunderstood. I would have an engineer to give the plans, the height, base, &c., of the dams, &c, and give his *whole time* to the various interests of the work, and then employ competent and faithful practical mechanics, who should superintend its construction. I assure the Journal it is easy to get these in North Carolina

It has been confidently stated here, since the commencement of this Legislature, that the efforts of the company to improve the navigation were again a failure—that all the work heretofore done would have to be taken out, and the work commenced anew; and one gentleman, on a public occasion, was understood to say that the work could never be accomplished.

I am truly gratified that the Senate has passed a resolution to send Maj. Gwynn to examine the state of things on the river, and report,—a resolution, I sincerely trust, which will be concurred in by the House of Commons. The efforts of the Company, for the last two years, to accomplish the work, have not been a failure, as we are told. There is at present, a navigation from Jones' Mills, on Deep river, to Fayetteville, and the work is nearly completed from that point to the coal fields, with the exception of the Stone Lock, which is in process of construction; and it is believed that the means yet remaining in the possession of the Company, will complete, or very neary complete, the river to the heart of the coal fields. But here we may be asked, if this be so, where is the necessity of a new appropriation? Permit me to explain.

From Hancock's Mills, on Deep River, which is the highest point to which it is proposed to improve the river, to the foot of Smillie's falls, which is about 20 or 25 miles above Fayetteville, the character of the channel and banks of the river is hard and rocky. So far, the dams which were put in years ago, stand, and it is admitted there is no difficulty in their permanency Below this point we find, ordinarily, a soft sand-stone rock, where, as the work was originally designed, the base of the dams and locks were not sufficiently broad, and where, also, no back slopes were run up in the dam as they were first constructed. Another fact, too, I will mention: that the young man who run the levels made an error of several feet which rendered it necessary to raise these dams so much higher—the consequence is, that though we have a navigation now, yet it is apprehended that these works, Red Rock, Jones', and Silver Run, must be put in anew, or essentially altered, to have a permanent and secure navigation. And it is deemed best to have stone cemented locks, and probably to build four locks and dams in the place of the three now built.

Another fact, it is well to mention. At the time the mortgage was executed to the State, in the spring of 1855, there was an outstanding debt against the Company of about $100,000, due to various persons for labor, materials, &c. A number of these creditors have sued the Company, have got judgments against it, and unless some provision is made by the present Legislature, the entire work must be sold, under these executions, and pass into the hands and control of another Company, to the sacrifice of the State's subscription, and stockholders, &c., &c. I hope it is not necessary that I should join with the Journal in deploring this result. I desire not to be understood as making any attack on Northern men. It is my wish, on every occasion, to treat them with due courtesy and respect. I am pleased to see them invest among us; I rejoice, however, that North Carolina can hold out inducements to capital to seek investments here. But what would be thought, permit me to ask, of the attempt of a company of Southern gentlemen to take out of the hands of the State of Pennsylvania the control of the roads—the outlet of the mineral wealth—on the ground that a company, of which the State formed a part, and an equal part, had expended a half million of dollars, as alledged here, ineffectually to construct said roads? If, sirs, this river passes into the hands of a Northern Company, its offices will be in some northern city, and our river be as much a northern river as the Connecticut. I will not pursue this subject further. I doubt not that there are other considerations in this connection, which will readily suggest themselves to the representatives of the people, to which they will not be indifferent.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. MURCHISON,
Pres't C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

REPORT OF THE CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION CO., 1855-'56.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I transmit herewith a report of the President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, addressed to me as Governor of the State. Also, a report of the Engineer-in-chief of the company, showing the present condition of the works of the same, with estimates of the cost of their completion. Also, reports of the Treasurer of the Company, showing the financial operations of the same, from the 15th April, 1855, to 1st November, 1856. I refer you to the reports for details, which will fully appear therefrom.

THOMAS BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 6, 1856.

To Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR: The following is a succinct account of the proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, since the last meeting of the General Assembly. The requirements of the charter, as amended at said meeting, have, in all particulars, been complied with. The bonds of the company to the amount of $300,000, were endorsed by the State and sold, and a mortgage on the work to that amount was executed to the State, which was approved by yourself and the Attorney General at that time.

At a meeting of the stockholders held in Wilmington in April, 1855, the Directory were instructed to employ E. A. Douglass, Esquire, of Pennsylvania, as engineer, and to have the work on the Cape Fear completed in accordance with his directions, so as to have a safe and reliable navigation to Deep River before putting the work on the latter to contract. These instructions were complied with, and Mr. Douglass furnished with all the assistance he required at our hands.

Operations were commenced at Cross Creek, which work consisted of a new lock and dam, about the 7th of August of the same year, and continued until about the last of December, when the work was nearly completed. A freshet occurred at that time, however, carrying away about one hundred and fifty feet of the west bank, rendering it necessary to extend the dam that length.

The whole work was completed about the first of August of the present year, and is now in good order.

The work at Jones' Falls was put to contract at the same time, and consisted of a lower slope to the dam, bracing and repairing the lock. It was completed about the 20th of November, 1855.

About the same time the work at Silver Run, also consisting of a lower slope to the dam, raising and repairing the lock, was let out, and completed about the middle of March of the present year. I regret to say that the lower slopes have proved a failure.—The one at Jones' Falls was carried away by a freshet in May, and the one at Silver Run in September last.

A short time after the works at Jones' Falls and Silver Run were let, Patrick Leneban entered into contract to erect a cut-stone lock and to repair the dam at Red Rock. But after a considerable amount of work had been done, it was found impracticable ever to render that work substantial. A new location has therefore been made above the ferry at Averasboro', and the contractor is now engaged in excavating the lock pit.

By building the new lock and dam at Averasboro', the work at Haw Ridge will be entirely superseded.

All the locks and dams from Haw Ridge to Buckhorn have been repaired and are in tolerably good order—there are eight locks and dams.

The work at Buckhorn was let out about the middle of August. The work at this point, consisting in the repairing of the main end and sloo dams, the raising and enlarging of the guard banks, and the increasing of the depth of the canal, was completed about the middle of March of the present year.

After the object of the resolutions passed at Wilmington before referred to, had been attained, we proceeded to let out the work on Deep River. The work at Jones' Mills consisting of a stone-lock thirty feet in height.

A guard-lock of posts and braces, and a canal about one thousand yards in length, was let to W. D. Kirksey. A dam, at the head of the canal, to Smith and Farish. The raising and repairing of Bryan's lock and dam, to R. E. Rives. Repairing the locks and dam at Clegg's, to N. Clegg & Co.; and repairing the works at Farrish's Fish-trap, to A. J. Leach. Bonds for the faithful performance and completion of these works by the 20th of October, were taken, but owing to unforseen and unavoidable difficulties, the work at Jones' Mills will not be completed within the present year. These works, which were let out in March last, are carried on in accordance with the plans of Mr. Douglass.

Of the $300,000, we have expended in negroes, including insurance,	$38,141 60
In boats,	22,000 00
For construction, salaries, interest on bonds, &c.,	195,626 61
Leaving a balance on hand of	44,231 79

There are, however, estimates on bills approved, which will more than cover the last amount.

For a full and detailed account of the expenditures, I refer you to the reports of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, together with a report from our engineer, Mr. Douglass.

The operations of the company have been very much embarrassed and retarded in consequence of the many and continued freshets with which we had to contend, and to which our improvements, unlike any other in the State, are exposed. Besides, we have had to contend with an outstanding debt of over one hundred thousand dollars. I deem it proper to state that judgement have been gotten and executions issued against the company for a large portion of the debts due to various persons for work, labor, materials, &c., which debts were contracted by the company, the State being a member thereof, and which were due at the time the mortgage on the work was executed to the State in the Spring of 1855.

There can be no doubt but that, in the event that no measure of relief are provided by the present Legislature, the work will be sold, and pass into the hands of individuals, which the undersigned has the best reason to believe is already contemblated.

I trust it is hardly necessary in this communication to deprecate this and earnestly to hope, that the representatives of the people will not consent that this great work, the natural outlet of the vast mineral wealth of the Deep River basin, which, not to mention the agricultural products which must pass through the same channel, is believed to be unsurpassed by that of any other region in the United States, shall pass from the control of the State.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that we now have a good navigation as high as Lockville, on deep River, and as soon as the the stone lock at Jones' Mills is completed, the navigation will be open to the Coal Fields. All of which with high consideration, is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON,
President Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.

Engineer's Report.

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

GENTS:—Herewith you have a report of the present condition of the works of your navigation, together with an estimate of the probable cost of completing the same.

The works at Cross Creek have been completed, and are now in good working order.

These works have cost considerably more than the original estimate, which may be accounted for in part, from the high and exorbitant wages which had to be paid for labor, caused by the sickness which prevailed on the river during that season, and, in part, to the freshet which occurred about the last of December, before the dam was completed, broke around the west abutment and carried away about one hundred and fifty feet of the adjoining bank, which had to be secured by extending the dam that length.

Contracts were made for strengthening and securing the locks and dams, both at Jones' falls and Silver run, the latter part of July, 1855, and the work was completed about the close of the year; but I regret to say that the lower slopes of both of those dams were seriously injured by some of the first high freshets which occurred, and not having been promptly repaired as they should have been, were subsequently entirely carried away.

Those accidents may be wholly attributed to careless and bad workmanship; at the time these works were in the course of construction, the president was laboring under a severe attack of illness of several months duration. The superintending engineer, who also had the Cross creek work under his charge, having no reliable assistants, was obliged to devote most of his time to the latter work—consequently these works were unavoidably neglected—the result was the works were thrown together as best suited the convenience of the contractor. I have no hesitation in saying that if the timber work had been properly bolted together, and the packing, although of an inferior quality, had been properly hand packed the work would *never* have been carried away. Before repairing Jones' falls dam and lock I would suggest having some examinations made at a point about three fourths of a *mile below*, with a view of changing the location. The present dam is a good deal undermined, and the lock much shattered, scarcely worth repairing, besides the west end abuts on an alluvial bank, which is in great danger of being carried away by a high freshet; at the point designated there is a high bluff on both sides of the river, and it is believed that a new dam and lock can be built on the new site with less cost than repairing the old lock. It is presumed that with a small expense the old works can be kept navigable until the new works shall be completed.

Several attempts have been made to strengthen Red Rock dam, but unfortunately in every instance, before the contractor could secure his work with packing, a freshet come and carried it away.

On a recent examination of the works by a committee of your board, they found a part of the Foundation of the dam, and the bed of the river immediately below the dam had been excavated out by the water to a depth of more than thirty feet; they also found the dam in such a shattered condition as to render it not only expensive but difficult to repair and strengthen, in such a manner as to make it a tight and permanent work. The lock was also found in a similar condition and will soon have to be renewed.

Under these circumstances they recommended the raising of Silver Run dam four feet, and changing the location of Red Rock dam and lock to a point a short distance above Averasborough ferry, where there appears to be a reef of hard rock extending entirely across the river, and raise the dam to such a height as may be necessary to overflow Haw Ridge dam, and dispense with the dam and lock at that point altogether. It is also recommended to build the locks at Silver Run and on the new site of stone laid in Hydraulic cement. It is believed that this plan, if carried out, will cost less in the end than by pursuing the original plan of repairing and strengthening Red Rock dam, and rebuilding the locks at Silver Run, Red Rock and Haw Ridge with stone; besides, in dispensing with Haw ridge dam and lock there will be quite a saving of annual expense in attendance and repairs, and will add materially to the facilities of the navigation.

Between Haw Ridge and Buckhorn falls there are ten locks and eight dams, including those at Buckhorn, all in working order; most of the dams require more or less gravelling, and some of them require levelling up with timber, in order to give the requisite depth of five feet water. The sloo and the embankments at Buckhorn have stood remarkably well, and it is believed that with little care they can be made to stand without any further difficulty.

The contractors for the construction of the locks and canal at Lockville, Deep River, are progressing very slowly. The stone Lift Lock is about one-fourth done; the Canal about one-half, and the Guard lock nearly done; the latter can be completed within a month, but unless they progress much more rapidly with the Lift lock it will require several months before a boat will pass to the coal field.

Smith, Farrish & Co. have completed their dam, with the exception of some gravelling.

Bryant's dam, at the head of Jones' Falls, Robert Rives, contractor, is in a good state of forwardness; the woodwork of the dam is completed with the exception of the bumping timbers—a large proportion of the gravelling remains to be done; nothing has been done at repairing and strengthening the lock excepting so much as was necessary to protect it from injury by raising the dam; there is a force now engaged at that work and it is presumed that the whole will be completed by March next. Clegg's dam and the works connected therewith are nearly completed; some gravelling remains to be done, and the gates of the lock to be put in, all of which can be done in about two months. The dam at Farrish's fish trap

is completed; the lock requires bracing and relining—all of which can be done within about six weeks. Nothing has been done to the locks and dams at the Gulf or Evans' Mill, as it was deemed advisable to leave those works until those below the coal field should be completed.

As the locks are all built of wood, and will, in a short time, require rebuilding, I would recommend commencing immediately and rebuild them of stone, laid in Hydraulic cement, and make them of uniform size. They are now of two sizes: one size is twenty-four feet wide and one hundred and eight feet long clear of the swing of the gates; the other is eighteen feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length. Such locks will cost about twenty thousand dollars each.

There are superior quarries of Granite sutiable for such work both at Buckhorn and Norrington.

Estimate cost of completing the works, including rebuilding the locks at Jones' Falls, Silver Run and Red Rock, with stone laid in cement:

ONES' FALLS.		
Repairing the dam	$17,000	
Rebuilding the lock, (stone,)	20,000	
		$37,000
SILVER RUN.		
Repairing the dam, including raising it four feet	20,000	
Rebuilding the lock, (stone,)	25,000	
		45,000
RED ROCK.		
Rebuilding the dam	16,000	
" " lock	25,000	
		41,000
For gravelling and levelling up the dams between Haw Ridge and Buck Horn		20,000
For completing the locks and canal at Lockville		25,000
" " Rives' work		10,000
" " the work at Clegg's		2,000
" " Farrish's fish trap		3,000
" " Gulf		12,000
" " Evans' Mill		13,000
		$208,000

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. A. DOUGLASS, *C. Engineer.*

November 27th, 1856.

Prussia and Neufchatel.

A new complication is to be added to the existing embarrassments of the leading European powers.—According to our last advices from Europe, Prussia, in imitation of her old ally of England, desires to establish a "protectorate" over Neufchatel. The facts of the case are thus clearly stated by a well informed correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"The parties immediately interested in this controversy are the Swiss Confederation and the King of Prussia. But what has Prussia to do with Neufchatel? In a geographical point of view, not a whit more than the State of New York has to do with the State of Kentucky. The kingdom of Prussia is not contiguous to Neufchatel, or to any part of the Swiss territories, in a single point. And yet Frederick William the Fourth claims to be the rightful sovereign of Neufchatel; and on the third day of September last an insurrection was raised against the federal authorities in furtherance of his pretensions. The insurrection was promptly suppressed. Several of the conspirators were arrested, and are now awaiting their trial. The king, through his ambassador at Berne, has demanded the unconditional liberty of the prisoners, without a trial, and in this demand he is supported by the governments of Austria and Baden. The last steamer from Europe brought the news of the unanimous refusal of the Federal Council (which answers to our President) to accede to the demand. It is generally understood that the council will not release the prisoners, except upon the condition that the king renounce, once and forever, his pretensions to the sovereignty of Neufchatel. Thus it seems that the little cloud which, a short time ago, seemed no bigger than a man's hand, has grown so large as to overshadow temporarily other subjects of controversy, and seriously threaten the peace of Europe."

The same writer thus disposes of the claim of Prussia to Neufchatel:

"For more than two hundred years previous to this period, (1707,) Neufchatel had been united in close alliance with the Swiss cantons, though it was not an actual member of the confederacy. So far back as 1746, it had joined the Swiss in their wars against Charles the Bold. But these considerations had little weight with the party of the monarchists, who were dominant in the assembly of the three estates, and they fixed upon Frederick I. of Prussia.

"For nearly a century Neufchatel continued to be governed by viceroys sent thither by the Prussian kings. But in 1806 Frederick William III., by a treaty bearing date February 15th, passed it with other possessions to Napoleon Bonaparte in return for the kingdom of Hanover. Napoleon conferred it upon Marshal Berthier. On the fall of Napoleon, the people of Neufchatel were not allowed to choose their own government, but were handed over to the Congress of Vienna. They had fared much better under the French than under the Prussian regime, and they therefore preferred to remain with France, rather than subject themselves again to the sway of the haughty aristocracy that had been upheld by Prussia. But it was not the business of the Congress of Vienna to contribute to the aggrandizement of France. Neufchatel was restored to the King of Prussia, and then, in order to conciliate its inhabitants, it was annexed as a new canton to the Swiss confederation.

"The anomalous and complicated relations thus established between Neufchatel, Switzerland, and Prussia continued until 1848, when the people of the canton overthrew the government of the king, tore down the Prussian flag, and hoisted the Swiss flag in its place. Between 1707 and 1848 the municipal and republican element had outgrown the feudal aristocracy, and reduced it to an insignificant minority. The people of the canton declared themselves Swiss republicans, and adopted the new constitution framed by the Swiss confederacy in 1848. From that year until now the King of Prussia has taken no means to assert his claims by force of arms. He now calls upon the parties to the treaty of Vienna to support him in his demand for the liberation of the persons implicated in conspiracy of last September.—But the treaty of Vienna is utterly dead. It has been broken down, and trampled upon over and over again, by the parties who had pledged themselves to support it. The dethronement of the Bourbons of France and the dismemberment of the kingdom of the Netherlands in 1830, the annihilation of the kingdom of Poland in 1822, and of the republic of Cracow in 1846, and the restoration of the Bonapartists to the throne of France, were all violations of the treaty of Vienna, and acquiesced in by the great powers. The people of Neufchatel had as good a right to ignore it as any other. Behind this treaty the King of Prussia has nothing whatever to fall back upon in support of his dynastic pretensions.—He has lost his hereditary claims by the act of his father, who ceded Neufchatel to Napoleon."

Wreck of the Packet Ship New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The passengers from the ship New York are all saved and landed at Barnegat. The ship lies with her head on the beach and full of water, with the sea breaking over her. The vessel ashore at South Barnegat is the bark Tasso, of St. John's, N. F., with a cargo of coffee and logwood. She has sustained a total loss of four of her crew and two shoremen who went to her assistance, and were drownded.

The passengers landed from the wreck of the New York, are in a destitute condition. One man died last night of hunger and exposure. Seven of the cabin passengers who arrived at Squam Beach, report that the captain, after setting them ashore, returned to the ship and found the cabin in possession of the crew, who beat him so badly that his recovery is doubtful.

The Storm on the Coast—Vessels Ashore—Critical Condition of Three Hundred Passengers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, P. M.—The Charleston, Savanah and Norfolk boats which left here yesterday anchored at the quaratine last night, and sailed thence this morning at 7 o'clock.

The gale of last night was fearful along the coast, and many disasters have doubtless occurred. The packet ship New York, from Liverpool, with three hundred passengers, and another ship, name unknown, are ashore on the Jersey coast, near Barnegat. The surf-boats had gone to their relief, but with what success is not yet known.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—It is hardly possible to learn any thing further from the ship New York to-night, as the wreck lies 30 miles from the telegraph station and the roads are impassable.

SNOW.—The Fayetteville *Observer* of the 22d instant, says: We had a considerable fall of snow yesterday, the second this season.

At the North the weather was intensely cold last week. The thermometer was 2 degrees below zero 30 miles north of New York.

Government Orders Against a Nicaraguan Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, P. M.—Orders have been received here directing the government officials to keep a sharp eye on the steamer Tennessee, advertised to sail hence for Nicaragua on Wednesday next, and see that no violation of the neutrality laws is attempted. It is reported that the President has also issued orders for the arrest of Gen. Walker, C. K. Garrison and Charles Morgan, charged with breaking up the business of the Transit Company. The total damages are laid at two millions of dollars.

FACILITIES FOR COMMITTING CRIME.—The New York Police Gazette, speaking of a late arrest of burglars in that city, says:

"The facilities which the thieves of New York have for committing crime are almost beyond belief. Their organization is complete. In searching Moore's house after his escape the police discovered a number of confidential letters which he had received from all parts of the country. These letters it would be highly injudicious to publish, as they implicate respectable merchants out West, and parties in this city, who are supposed to be beyond suspicion.—These letters show the facility afforded thieves in disposing of their property. There were also letters from the owner of a noted "fence" in Tenth street. In perusing these letters carefully, it was also discovered that this gang, with which Moore was connected, had mechanics and laborers in their employ, who furnished them with a full and accurate description of the houses they were at work upon. There were also found a number of diagrams of stores and dwellings, of an innumerable number of houses in this city, how the various apartments were laid out, and, if a store, where the safe or silks were deposited; if a dwelling house, where the money or the silver plate was located. Who furnished the thieves with these diagrams? There is not a store or house worth breaking into but it is as well known to the burglars as the owners themselves. Even the very locks on the doors are known, yet no impression has been made with wax. Who gives information of this character? New York is at the mercy of thieves; no police, however effective, can afford adequate protection."

HIGH RENTS AND WAGES.—The New York Tribune has an interesting letter from Omaha, Nebraska Territory, from which we extract the following:

"Cold, piercing winds, with occasionally a flake of snow, admonish us that winter cannot be far distant. Everything in the shape of a building is filled to overflowing. Small houses of only two rooms rent at 30 to $35 per month, and emigrants coming at this season of the year find it difficult to obtain accommodations even at those figures. I would, as a friend, advise all who contemplate moving to this section with families to defer it till spring.

"This is the paradise of mechanics. Common laborers get $2 50 per day; first-rate masons and carpenters $3 and even $4, with prompt payment every Saturday night. Good board and lodging can be obtained for $5 per week. I never knew a place where so little credit was asked or given as here. 'Pay down' is the rule, 'credit' the rare exception. This admirable custom, so well calculated to prevent future financial troubles, is well worthy of imitation by older places."

BETTER THAN A SHANGHAI STORY.—A recent traveler in South America gives the following sketch of his first sight of the great *Mesteria Americana*: "As I was riding one evening across the Pantanos, (marshes,) a district on the south side of Buenos Ayres, where the soil is clay, and the surface covered with little shallow pools of water, with pretty water plants and quantities of wading birds, I saw the most magnificent bird I ever beheld. He must be the king that was sent down from heaven to meet the demands of the frogs—a perfect emperor of cranes. I had just been watching a big heron, when I caught sight of this fellow. At first I thought he was a cow, and then that he was a man; at last I perceived that his gait was far too stately for any biped but a bird; and he let me come as close to him as about the length of an ordinary room, and he was all snow white, except his beak and his head and neck, which were black; and a broad collar round the lower part of his neck, between the black and white, which was deep red; and his beak was ponderous, like unto a pelican's, and full a foot long, with a heavy lower jaw. He must have stood five feet high without his boots; and he let me look at him ever so long, and he stalked about quite promiscuous; and there was close to him a big white heron, that looked quite small; and as I stood and wondered, he spread his wings, all snow-white, and sailed straight away down south for miles and miles, till the speck of white in the sky was too small to see."

The news from Kansas reminds us of the following remarks made by Col. J. W. Forney, in a public speech in Pennsylvania soon after the election:

"The moment the ballot box closed on the evening of the 4th of November the cry over bleeding Kansas ceased; and all those anxious and excited gentlemen, who came hither from other States to educate us in their own peculiar politics, to chasten us down to their own exemplary morality, to elevate us by their own excessive benevolence—in a word, to improve us by their superfine standard—returned to their respective firesides, and have, by this time, recovered their voices and their reason together. Now, we may go to church without hearing the names of political adventurers grossly commingled with that of Him who came to save mankind. Now we may sit under the dripping of the sanctuary and feel that no poison is mixed with the sacred draught. Now we may indulge our honest judgments without being scolded and scowled at from the holy desk. Now Sabbath, peaceful Sabbath, will come to us unstained with reproaches. And now we may return from the house of God soothed by the consolations of an upright clergy, and no longer irritated by bitter and malignant political opinions."

A RUNAWAY AND A BOLD RESCUE.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman left a horse and buggy standing on Fourth street, near Vine. A lady was in the vehicle and her companion, as he left it, carelessly threw the reins over the dashboard, with the intention probably of returning immediately. From some cause or other, the horse became frightened, and dashed down the street at a rapid rate. The lady screamed in terror, while the reins slipping over the board, effectually prevented the posibility of her checking the runaway, whose speed increased at every yard. Those who witnessed the scene expected every moment to see her throw herself out, when fortunately, when within a short distance of Elm street, a laboring looking man dashed to the head of the horse and seized the bridle. The horse reared and dashed forward, but still the brave fellow held on, and succeeded in turning him up Elm street, where he finally brought him up against a lamp post, no one injured nor anything broken. The owner was immediately upon the spot, and as he thanked the man whose boldness had prevented a catastrophe, he slipped something which looked very like a ten dollar piece into his hand.—*Cincinnati Times, 2d.*

BOTTOMLESS PIT IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—The bottomless pit in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is suspected by many to run through the whole diameter of the earth. The branch terminates in it, and the explorer suddenly finds himself brought upon its brink, standing upon a projecting platform, surrounded on three sides by darkness and terror, a gulf on the right and a gulf on the left, and before him what seems an interminable void. He looks aloft; but no eye has yet reached the top of the great overarching dome; nothing is there seen but the flashing of the water dropping from above, smiling as it shoots by in the unwonted gleam of the lamp. He looks below, and nothing there meets his glace save darkness as thick as lampblack, but he hears a wild, mournful melody of water, and the wailing of the brook for the green and the sunny channel left in the upper world never more to be revisited. Down goes a rock, tumbled over the cliff by the guide, who is of the opinion that folks come here to see and hear, not to muse and be melancholy. There it goes—crash! it has reached the bottom. No—hark, it strikes again; once more and again, still falling. Will it never stop? One's hair begins to bristle as he hears the sound repeated, growing less and less until the ear can follow it no longer. Certainly if the pit of Frederick shall be eleven thousand feet deep, the bottomless pit of the Mammoth Cave must be its equal.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises $272,000 State bonds for sale—$266,000 for the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, and $6,000 for the Clinton and Warsaw Plank Road. Bids received until Jan'y 17, 1857.

MERCHANT'S BANK OF CHERAW.—J. C. Coit has resigned the Presidency of this Bank, and J. Eli Gregg has been elected to fill his place.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN EMPEROR.—The Emperor of France has recently given a series of fetes at Compeigne but the Parisian populace have grumbled so loudly that it has been deemed prudent to discontinue them, and the court has returned to Paris. The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of 20th of November says:

"Last Saturday the Independence Belge was prevented from entering France. I afterwards obtained a copy, and found that the offensive matter in its columns was a statement in its Paris correspondence that at a cabinet council which had just been held the Ministers had urged on his Majesty the propriety and absolute necessity of renouncing the visit to Fountaine-bleau. Among the reasons urged were the difficulties with England, the suffering condition of the poor on account of the high price of living, and the contrast which these brilliant fetes of the court would offer to the miseries of the poor. The seizing of the journal gave a certain degree of importance to these statements. At any rate, the visit was renounced, and on the next regular day for announcing the prices of bread for the fortnight, the price was lowered three centimes on bread of the first quality—the first variation which has taken place in the price of bread since August, 1854. At the same time public cookhouses for the poor have been established throughout the city where soups and cooked meats of a good quality can be had at a very reduced rate."

AN APPALLING FACT.—The Irish census tables just published report that in one year there were 21,776 deaths from starvation! The editor of the Medical Times, commenting upon this appalling statement, says:

"The figures must be far short of the truth. The harrowing details given in the body of the report leave no doubt that multitudes perished by the wayside and in the cheerless Irish hovel, whom neither policeman nor coroner's inquests ever took note of."

Would it not be well for the republican presses in this country, now that Kansas is likely to find relief, to call the attention of Lady Byron and Hon. Miss Murray to the facts above stated, and which, being to them so near at home, may be otherwise overlooked and neglected? Would not a suggestion to the Duchess of Southerland to request her friend, Mrs. Stowe, in view of these wrongs, oppression and sufferings, under the "institutions" of Great Britain, to write a book—to be entitled "Uncle Patrick's Shanty," or "Mike, a tale of the dismal Isle,"—be highly proper and productive of good? We submit if the history of Southern slavery affords any picture so appalling as the facts above given present, as transpiring under the rule of *anti-slavery* old England.—*Augusta Age.*

A letter with the following written on its face was received at the Providence Post Office on Monday, from Boston:—

"In Providence, Rhode Island, Tim Braddock, poorly paid.
Works, lives and sleeps, at present, and damns his sickly trade;
His big and vulgar beard 'tis said, disgusted all his friends,
And out of town they kicked the cur, that he might make amends.
To Providence he turned his steps—wheel-making gives him food—
Give him this letter when he calls—I hope 'twill do him good.
And if he sputters when he sees what I have written here,
Crack the old Hilion on the snout—he's no friends here nor there."

JACOB LITTLE'S FAILURE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier thus explains the late failure of Mr. Little, of New York:

"The true cause of the failure of Jacob Little has not yet been publicly stated. He was a strong Fremont man, and really thought he would be elected. Knowing that if suchan event had occurred, there would have been excitement throughout the country, that business would receive a fearful shock, and calamities portend, he calculated that about this time, amid the universal apprehensions of all conservative commercial men, negotiations would be suspended, real estate decline, and securities of every description tumble down, and he would reap the profits of the public disaster."

According to the statement of the tax collector of Washington City, the following is the assessed value of ground, improvements, personal property, &c., within the corpporation: Ground $12,537,006; imdrovements, $10,660,251; household, $1,329,950; slaves $361,475; personal property, $363,640. Total $24,952,322. To this may be added Bank stocks, $1,002,061; and other stocks, $85,935—making a grand total of $26,040,318. Increase since general assessment of 1854, $1,237,545.

A CROOKED gentleman, on his arrival at Bath, was asked by another, what place he had travelled from. "I came *straight* from London," replied he. "Did you so?" said the other, "then you have been terribly *warped by the way.*"

CARD.

Having secured the services of J. HELZINGER as Cutter and Foreman in our *Custom Department*, we are now prepared to fill all orders for COATS, PANTS AND VESTS to particular measures. Mr. H. comes to us with a reputation too well established to need any comment.

We now have the best workmen in this country, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish satisfaction in fit and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, &c., 38 Market street.

Nov. 26.—68-1m—13-4t.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Agent for the proprietor

Oct. 6th. 26-6m

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Agent for the Proprietor,

Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m

MARRIED.

In Duplin, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Guy, Mr. C. W. SAVAGE to Miss SARAH A. BLAND, daughter of A. Bland, Esq., of Duplin, N. C.

In this town, on 18th inst., at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JAMES D. RADCLIFFE, formerly of Columbia, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH DRANE, daughter of Mr. Thos. W. Brown, of this place.

At St. James' Church, 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, S. D. THRUSTON, M. D., of Smithville, Brunswick county, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of the late S. B. Everitt, of this town.

In Bladen County, near Cypress Creek, by Wm. M. Monroe, Esq., Mr. DANIEL B. SESSOMS, to LAURA ANN, daughter of Mr. Andrew Melvin.

At Oak Grove, in Duplin County, on the 18th inst., by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Mr. A. L. TAYLOR, to Miss ANN J., eldest daughter of the Rev. Joshua Hardyson, of Duplin County.

MR. JOHN A. BREEDEN.—Sir:—You will hereby take notice, that on the 24th day of January, 1857, at the office of Wilmot G. Desassure in Broad Street, in the City of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert Q. Pinckney, Jr., Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the Superior Court of Law, of Columbus County, wherein we are Plaintiffs and you are Defendants, where and when you can attend if you think proper. Respectfully,

WATTERS & WALKER,
by their Attorney R. S. FRENCH.

Dec. 20th, 1856.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

Watters & Walker, vs. John A Breeden.

ON motion of Plaintiffs by their Counsel, they have leave to take the deposition of Robert Q. Pinckney, Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence upon the trial of this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that twenty days notice of the time and place of taking said deposition be served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., counsel for defendant. It is further ordered that publication of the time and place of taking said deposition, be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for four weeks, and that the said notice served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., and publication made as aforesaid, shall be sufficient notice in order that the depositions may be read.

A true copy from the minutes.

THOMAS L. VAIL, C. S. C.

Dec. 26th, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6 80) 14-4w.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address

A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

Dec. 26th 17-12t

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Carver's Creek, Bladen County, on the 6th day of January next, a piece or parcel of LAND lying in said County of Bladen, about five miles from the Cape Fear River, and in the neighbourhood of Harriss' Still, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, all Turpentine land with about twenty five thousand boxes, on it a portion cut last year, and none very much worked. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, interest from date.

P. L. ANDERS,
Agent of James O. Anders.

Dec. 26th, 1856 17-ts*

SUGAR, CLOVES, PICKLED LIMES, &c., &c.
40 hhds. MUSCOVADO SUGAR;
10 bbls.* CLOVES;
10 bbls. PICKLED LIMES;
1 ton of OLD COPPER;
9 tons of " WROUGHT and CAST IRON.

Just received per Bark Jas. Smith, from Cayenne and St. Vincents. For sale by ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

Dec. 24.

CHEESE.—50 boxes prime Dairy Cheese, just received.—For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Dec 23.

COFFEE.—75 bags prime Rio Coffee; 15 do. do. Laguyra do.; 15 pockets Old Java do., per Schr. G. M. Smith. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Dec. 23, 1856.

SUGAR.—25 barrels Yellow Coffee Sugar; 15 do. A do. do.; 15 do. B do. do.; 15 do. Crushed do. Now landing from Schr. G. M. Smith. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Dec. 23.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, I will sell at public auction, at Mount Olive, in Wayne county, that desirable plantation now occupied by Eppy Peterson, Esq., containing between 200 and 300 acres of valuable land, located in the County of Duplin, upon West side of W. & W. Rail Road, and adjoining Gochan. Upon the premises are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary outhouses. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

ELI W. HALL, Agent.

Dec. 22d, 1856. 90-tf

SALT! SALT!!

FIVE HUNDRED SACKS SALT, in prime order. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

Dec. 22d

PRAYER BOOKS—Bibles; Hymn Books; Psalmodies; Psalms and Hymns; Church Service; Home Service, &c., in various bindings, for sale at

S. W. WHITAKER'S.

Dec. 22d

SANTA CLAUS.—Will visit the Book Store between now and the evening of the 24th. In anticipation of his visit, we have been supplied with a beautiful assortment of Pretty Books for the young folks, to whom we know him to be devotedly attached.

Dec. 22d S. W. WHITAKER'S.

SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST CHRISTMAS BOOKS ARE: The Court of Naples; The Republican Court; Rural Hours; Rural Rambles; American Scenery; Book of Beauty; Floral Keepsake; Book of Engravings; Homes and Haunts of the Wise and Good; Standard Works in Poetry, History, Biography, &c., richly bound. For sale at

Dec. 22d S. W. WHITAKER'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the last County Court of Brunswick County, the Subscriber, as Administrator of the estate of Moses W. Bowen, deceased, will offer at public sale on the 27th day of this month, at Bordeaux Depot, in New Hanover County, a tract of land belonging to said estate, lying on Turkey Creek, about a mile and a half from said Depot, and containing six hundred and forty acres, more or less, of which somewhat over one hundred acres are cleared. The whole tract is susceptible of cultivation, and a large portion of it good farming land.

Terms, six months' notes, with approved security.

Dec 3.—75-3w—14-4t JOHN BOWEN, Adm'r.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BBLS. EATING POTATOES;
50 boxes Cheese; 20 bbls. Flour;
25 " Candles; 35 bags Coffee;
10 kegs best quality Butter;
Crackers, in boxes and bbls.;
150 bags Alum Salt. For sale by

Dec 16th. McCALEB & BUNTING.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

July 1, 1856.

P S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, of the late firm of Heyer & Von-Glahn, will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street, where he will keep a general assortment of goods in the Grocery line, suitable for this market. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally

H. VONGLAHN.

Wilmington, Sept 30, 1856 5—21-tf

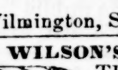
DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEYER & VONGLAHN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties, and the firm's name will be used in liquidation thereof. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the said firm will present the same for settlement.

J. C. HEYER,
H. VONGLAHN.

Wilmington, Sept. 30, 1856 5—21-tf

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of

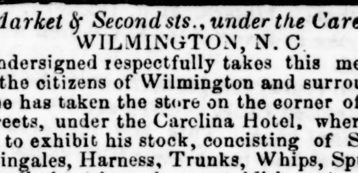
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS. Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C

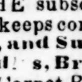
THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.

Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission

JOHN J. CONOLEY

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Scaled Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by

G. PRIGGE,
37 North Water Street.

Nov. 26th

JUST RECEIVED,

SWISS, JACONET and MEDIUM FLOUNCINGS and BANDS—elegant and cheap, at

HEDRICK & RYAN'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@ 25
BEEF CATTLE,		
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@ 7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@ 12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	16	@ 17
Adamantine	25	@ 30
Sperm	35	@ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.		
Java	16	@ 18
Laguayra	13	@ 14
Rio	10½	@ 12½
St Domingo	10½	@ 11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	11½	@ 12½
CORN MEAL,		
℔ bush.	75	@ 80
DOMESTICS,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@ 8½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@ 17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	25	@ 28
EMPTY BARRELS, each,		
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@ 1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@ 45
FISH, ℔ bbl,		
Mullets	5 00	@ 6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@ 20 00
do. No. 2	00	@ 13 00
do. No. 3.	5 50	@ 6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@ 0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@ 5 00
Dry Cod,		
℔ cwt.	4 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,		
Family	0 00	@ 7 75
Extra	0 00	@ 7 50
Superfine	0 00	@ 7 25
Fine	6 75	@ 7 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.		
Corn	61	@ 65
Oats	40	@ 45
White Beans	0 00	@ 1 50
Pease, Cow	77½	@ 80
Rice, rough	0 00	@ 0 00
do., clean,		
℔ lb.	4	@ 4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	85	@ 90
N. River	65	@ 67½
N. Carolina	0 00	@ 0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd	4½	@ 00
American, ref.	5½	@ 00
do. sheer	0	@ 00
do. hoop	0	@ 7
Swede	5½	@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	90	@ 95
do. fm store	1 35	@ 0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	38	@ 42
N. E. Rum	50	@ 55
Gin	45	@ 55
Brandy	45	@ 55
do. Apple	60	@ 75
do. Peach	75	@ 85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@ 10 00
Wide do.	7 00	@ 7 50
Scantling	0 00	@ 6 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.		
Cuba	43	@ 45
NAILS, ℔ lb.		
Cut	4½	@ 4¾
Wrought	10	@ 12½

NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.		
Virgin	0 00	@ 2 45
Yellow dip	0 00	@ 2 45
Hard	0 00	@ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@ 1 60
do., in order	0 00	@ 1 65
Pitch..do.	0 00	@ 1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@ 4 50
do. No. 2,	1 25	@ 1 50
do. No. 3,	1 07½	@ 1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,		
℔ gallon	39	@ 40
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26	@ 30
OILS, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm	2 00	@ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 10	@ 1 25
POTATOES,		
Sweet, ℔ bush	70	@ 75
Irish, do.	0 00	@ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@ 3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	14	@ 15
Middlings	11	@ 11½
Shoulders	10½	@ 11
Hog round.	12½	@ 13
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	9½	@ 10
Shoulders	7	@ 9
N. C. Lard	15	@ 15½
West'n do.	00	@ 15
Butter	24	@ 26
Cheese	11½	@ 12½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	20 00	@ 21 00
do. Prime.	00 00	@ 00 00
Beef, Mess	14 00	@ 16 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@ 00 00
POULTRY		
Chickens, live,	15	@ 25
do. dead,	18	@ 25
Turkeys, live,	75	@ 1 00
do. dead, lb.	12½	@ 15
SALT,		
Alum, ℔ bush.	27	@ 40
Liverpool ℔ sack,		
ground.	0 75	@ 1 00
do. fine.	0 00	@ 2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb		
Porto Rico	9½	@ 11½
New Orleans,	0	@ 00
Muscovado	8	@ 9½
Loaf & crush.	14	@ 14½
Clarified and Granulated.	12½	@ 13
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.		
Contract	4 50	@ 5 50
Common	1 50	@ 2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.		
W. O Bbbl.	12 00	@ 16 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@ 14 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@ 12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.		
Shipping	0 00	@ 00 00
Mill, prime.	6 50	@ 8 50
do. inferior to ordinary.	4 00	@ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@ 12

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore...1 pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia 1	pr ct. prem
New York...1 " "	Virginia... ½	" "
Boston......1 " "	Charleston...½	" "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a $ 35
Rosin and Tar, do.	30	a 00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 55
Flour, do.	00	a 25
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 15
Cotton, per bale,	1 00	a 1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6
Flaxseed, per bushel,	00	a 8
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a 0
Wheat, per bush	0	a 8
Lumber, per M	6 00	a 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a 00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a 8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a 7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,		a 6
Rice per 100 lbs.		10
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a 00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 00	a 70
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a 8 50
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	00	9
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	00	9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@ 2 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24TH, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Remains about the same as quoted on Thursday last. One or two parcels have changed hands at 5 cents advance on yellow dip, but these were *dry* lots, as *water* lots only command $2 45 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, per 280 lbs. The market is firm at above figures, with a fair demand from shippers and distillers.—Sales for the week as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	502	$2 45	$2 45	$1 50
Friday	1,800	2 45	2 45	1 50
Saturday	760	2 50	2 50	1 50
Monday	1,737	2 45	2 45	1 45
Wednesday	373	2 45	2 45	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—As may be seen from our table below the price advanced 1 cent on Friday last, but since then the market has ruled inactive. We learn that 39 cents is offered, but sellers generally refuse to take less than 40 cents per gallon;—no transactions since Saturday. The sales reach only 1,461 bbls., viz:

Thursday	61 bbls.	at 39	cents per gallon.
Friday	100 "	39	" " "
do.	1,000 "	40	" " "
Saturday	300 "	40	" " "

ROSIN.—There has been very little done in this article during the past week. Common has ruled quiet at $1 10 for large barrels, at which a few small parcels have changed hands;—sellers generally have been holding higher, but the market closes dull at above price. There is a fair enquiry for No. 1, with only small lots arriving, and prices continue to rule high. Small sales at from $2 50 to $3 75 per bbl., as in quality.

TAR—Has ruled firm at our highest quotation of last week with a fair enquiry from shippers. Receipts light, and the sales foot up only 879 bbls. at $1 60 per bbl

BEEF CATTLE—We have no change to notice in this article. The quantity arriving is small, but butchers have a fair stock on hand. We quote at 6 to 7 cents per lb., according to quality.

COFFEE—Of nearly all descriptions is in moderate stock, and nothing doing except in the small way. We refer to our table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

COTTON—Since our last review there has been more activity in this article, and prices have improved a shade. At the time of closing our report there is considerable enquiry from buyers, and the market is firm at quoted rates. The receipts have been quite small, and the sales reach only about 700 bales at 11½ to 12¼ cents per lb, as in quality. We quote low middling 11½ cents, middling 11¾ cents, good middling 12 a 12¼ cents, and middling fair 12¼ a 12½ cents.

CORN—Nothing worthy of note doing. No receipts from the country, and sales have been confined to small parcels from the granaries at 80 cents per bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS—In Spirits Turpentine barrels we have nothing of consequence to note. The market is overstocked with them, and rules exceedingly dull in the absence of any demand. We quote nominally at $1 50 a $1 60 for second hand ones, as in quality.

FISH—No transactions in any description that we can learn of, and quotations are merely nominal. See table.

FLOUR—The market has ruled quite steady since our last review. The quantity received during the past week has been very light, and the supply in first hands has been somewhat reduced; it is, however, sufficient for present purposes. We notice sales of State brands from store at $7 25 for superfine, and $7 75 per bbl for family. The market is firm at above rates, with a moderate demand from dealers. See table for quotations of other grades.

GRAIN—In this market we have nothing new to notice.—No CORN has been received for a week or two past, and consequently we have no transactions to report. The stock in dealers hands has been somewhat reduced, and we note some demand. We quote nominally at 61½ a 63 cents for old, and 63 a 65 cents for new, as in quality.——OATS—Are in light supply, owing to the small receipts, and are in demand at 42 to 45 cents per bushel, according to quality.——PEAS—Arrive sparingly, but we notice a moderate supply of *Cow* in dealers hands. We quote small sales at prices ranging from 77½ to 80 cents per bushel.——RICE—In the *rough* article there has been nothing done as yet, and we are unable to give a fair quotation of the market. *Clean* is in moderate supply, and sells from store in the small way at 4¼ cents per lb.

HAY.—We have no receipts to note the past week of either Northern or Eastern make. There is a heavy stock now on market, and it is decidedly dull. We refer to our table for last rates paid from wharf.

LIME.—Is in full stock and dull; a cargo would hardly bring our quotations. Retailing at $1 35 per cask.

LIQUORS.—There is a moderate stock of domestic on market, and prices vary somewhat from last week's report. See table.

LUMBER.—River—Continues to be brought in very slowly, and at present we note a fair demand. One raft scantling received a few days since, and sold at $6 50 per M. No arrivals of flooring or wide boards, and we refer to our table for quotations.

MOLASSES.—The stock of Cuba has been considerably reduced since our last, in consequence of some parcels having been sent to another market. The demand, however, is limited, and only small transactions have taken place from wharf at 43 a 45 cents per gallon, as in quantity.

POTATOES.—The receipts of *Sweet* have been meagre for some weeks past, and we note a fair demand;—sell from carts and boats at 70 a 75 cents per bushel, in quantities to suit. In *Irish* there is nothing doing. We quote nominally at $2 to $3 25 per bbl., as in quantity and quality.

PEA NUTS—Are in fair demand, and meet with quick sale at former rates. Parcels have been brought in pretty freely, and sold from carts and wagons at $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel, as in quality.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. cured BACON the market rules unusually quiet for this season of the year. Several parcels of old are now in first hands, but retailers show no disposition whatever to purchase. One lot of *new* has been brought in since our last, which is offered at 13½ cents for hog round, but cannot find a buyer at this price. In the absence of sales our quotations are merely nominal. See table. *Western* cured is in heavy stock, with little or no demand existing. The transactions for the week have been in the small way at prices ranging within quotations. See table.——LARD.—Is in demand for retailing purposes, with only a few small lots arriving, and prices are very high. We quote N. C. make at 15 a 15½ cents, and Western at 15 cents per lb., as in quality.——PORK.—In Northern Mess there has been scarcely anything done, as there is only a retail demand at present existing, and we notice a fair supply in market. We quote from store at $20 a $21 per bbl., as in quantity and quality. *Fresh* has been brought to market rather sparingly, and has met with ready sale from carts at 7 to 10 cents per lb., as in quality.

SALT.—Market well supplied, and dull. No receipts of Liverpool ground, and little or no demand. Last sale was at 75 cents per sack, 90 days. We quote from store at $1 to $1 05, in quantities to suit. A cargo of 1500 bushels *Alum* arrived on Tuesday from Nassau which is yet unsold; last sale was at 27½ cents. Retailing at 35 a 40 cents per bushel.

SHINGLES AND STAVES.—Nothing doing in either article, and our quotations in table are for last sales.

TIMBER.—Rules about the same as reported for some time past. There is very little coming in, but sufficient for the demand from millers. See table for quotations.

FREIGHT—Rules extremely dull; vessels plenty, and but a small quantity of produce offering. See table for last rates paid coastwise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Flour and wheat are unchanged. Corn is lower, sales of mixed at 70, white 77 cts. Stocks are lower.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Flour is slightly lower, sales of Howard street at $6 50. Wheat is unchanged. Sales of new white corn at 58½ cents.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 3d.—Cotton was steady. The sales of the three days previous to the sailing of the steamer amounted to 18,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs.—Old Wheat is firm. There is a better feeling in the market, and fine qualities have improved. Sales at 8s. 3d. a 4d to 9s 2d. White Wheat is dull, and prices are generally unchanged. Sales at 9s 2d a 10s. Flour.—Buyers generally demand a slight reduction. Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s a 32s 6d.; Ohio 35s a 35s 6d. Corn is dull. Sales at 33s for mixed, and 33s 3d for yellow. White 34s a 35s.

Provisions.—Beef generally is slightly lower, with an improved demand. Bacon is generally dull. Lard.—Quotations nominal, with sellers for the year at 75s.

Produce.—Naval Stores generally are dull and unchanged.

Manchester Market.—Generally there is an improved demand, and prices are steady

Money Market.—The market generally unchanged,—Console for money closed on Tuesday at 94½d, a 94¼d, and for account at 94¼ a 94d¼.

WASHINGTON N. C., Dec. 17.—N. Stores—Turpt of old articles under this head, continue light, and sales to be made at about former quotations $1,20 for dip, $1,35, for scrape Turpt. and $1,20 for tar. No sales of rosin to report, buyers offer $1, per bbl of 310lbs. 35c gal. for spts. turpt.

Grain—Corn is on the advance and sales have been made 57½ for good old up River—some new from Hyde Co. is makeing its appearance but is unfit for shipment, and sells for retailing 55c to 60c as in quality.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 22.—Bacon 12½@13 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee—Rio, 12½@13½; Laguira, 14@15; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 11¼@11¾; ord. to mid., 10½@0. Feathers, 35@40. Flour—Family, $7 00@0 00; Superfine, $6 50@$0 00; Fine, $6 00@0 00; Scratched, $5 50. Grain—Corn, 85@90; Wheat, $1 10@1 20; Oats, 50@00; Peas, 75a 80; Rye, 90@100. Hides—Dry, 13@14; Green, 5@0. Lard, 14@15. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 50@$1 60.

Bacon—prime lots of Bacon would command highest quotation. Cotton—the market has been quite animated and firm. Sales this morning at 11¾. Flour—occasional sales above quotations. Green Hides—in demand at 5 to 6 cts.; dry 14 to 15.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

Dec. 18—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, 24 hours from Savannah, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec 19—Schr Ned, Merrithew, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Black River, Lewis, from Beatty's Bridge, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

Schr Francis Hatch, Conner, from New York, to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr Wide World, Dickinson, 45 hours from New York, to A D Cazaux.

20—Schr Radiant, Whitehurst, from Beaufort, N. C., to Cumming & Styron; with fish.

Schr Pedee, Baker, from New York, to J H Flanner.

Schr Deborah Jones, Tatum, 58 hours from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Marcus, Pierce, from Newport, R. I., to Master.

Dec 20 Schr. Larukah, Harriman, from Newport, R. I., to W. M. Harriss.

Brig B Young, Colsen, from St. Thomas, to W. M. Harriss. On the 19th inst, lat. 33, long. 77, 40, spoke barque Warren, of and for New York, from Havana.

Schr. Vermont, Elliot, from West Indies, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. Col. John McRae, Park, from New York, to J. H. Chadburn & Co.

Schr J. H. Chadburn, Wainright, from Portsmouth, N. H., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Dec. 21.—Steamer Carolina, Surtis, from Fernandina, Florida, via Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with the following passengers, viz: Gen. Alex. McRae, Henry M. Drane, Richard Drane, Ivey Gardiner, A. Well, Duncan M. Bryant, Geo. W. Venters, B. F. Williams, R. Selby, Richard Edwards, Samuel Hatch, Thos. Langston, Geo. Langston, D. Knight, Roderick McRae, W. W. Turley, Jno Maguire, W. M. Williams, H. W. Dunshee, and 157 negroes.

Dec 22 Brig Catharine Nichols, Loud, from Newport, R. I., in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Br. Schr. Azorian, Innis, from Nassau, N. P., to G. W. Davis; with fruit and salt.

Br. Brig John Duffus, Forest, from New York, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.

Dec. 23—Schr. Nathaniel Doane, Doane, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Barque James Smith, Bates, from Cayenne and St. Vincents, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with sugar, cloves, &c.

Brig Eliza Ann, Thomas, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Dec 19.—Brig Rio Grande, McCobb, for Cuba, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Reporter, Berry, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Schr L. P. Smith, Cooper, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.

Dec. 20.—Brig R. C. Dyer, Bradman, for Cuba, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Queen of the South, Neff, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Ella, Davis, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with flour.

Dec. 20—Schr. Cereto, Crowell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

21—Steamer Carolina, Surtis, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with passengers.

Venezuelan Brig Buen Amo, Shankland, for Laguayra, by Wm. M. Harriss; with lumber and naval stores.

22—Schr Wm. H. Howard, Brown, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with rough rice.

Schr. John A. Stanly, Simmons, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Dec. 23—Schr. J. S. Wilson, Martin, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Emily, Cheesebro, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 23—Brig Alston, Nickerson, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Open Sea, Babbage, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Brig Morning Light, Huff, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Br. Barque Amelia, Haines, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

24—Schr Larukah, Harriman, for Georgetown, S. C., by Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

FEELING a sense of heartfelt gratitude for my restoration to health, I deem it an act of justice to make a public acknowledgement of the invaluable benefit which I have derived from the Medical attendance and practice of Doctor J. T. Schonwald, of Wilmington, and to publish an unsolicited statement of the facts of my case.

In the month of September last, while engaged at my business in superintending the affairs of a Juniper Swamp in Point Peter, I was attacked by a fever, from which, under the advice and direction of a popular Physician, I recovered; shortly after my recovery, I was again attacked in a more malignant form, and lay for three weeks, and although every exertion which skill could devise or kindness suggest, was used by my medical attendant to arrest the disease and save my life. I constantly grew worse, when all hope had fled and my friends had abandoned my case as hopeless, as a last resort in one of my short intervals of consciousness, I desired the attendance of Dr. J. T. Schonwald, considering that, if not benefitted by his practice, my death was inevitable.—My friends telegraphed to Horace Magne, Esq., at Baltimore, for whom I am Agent and where my family resides, that I was dying and that my recovery was impossible; I lay for three days insensible to what was passing, and when I woke to reason I found myself under the direction and treatment of Dr. Schonwald; I was completely broken down and wasted away to a shadow, being originally of a slender constitution, it was found impossible to do anything to help me; but to the astonishment of all my acquaintances, under the skillful management and practice of the Doctor, I rapidly recovered. After a short time I was removed to Town, where I was closely attended by the Doctor, and the various symptoms of my disease quickly vanished. I have once more unexpectedly trod the streets of the living, and have returned to the service of my former laborers. The facts of my case are well known to many gentlemen of Wilmington, all of whom consider my recovery as next to miraculous. For Dr. Schonwald, I shall ever cherish the most lively feelings of gratitude, as I am perfectly satisfied that, without his peculiar medical practice and gentlemanly exertion, I should have to-day been numbered with the dead.

JAMES BENSON.

Wilmington, Dec. 20. 89-3t.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1856.

☞ From Dan even unto Bersheba—that is from Boston to New Orleans—have we examined our exchanges, and find in them neither item of news nor topic of interest sufficient to base an editorial upon Congress evidently will do nothing until after the holidays, if then, unless we count the attempts of the Black Republicans to keep up the agitation, as amounting to something. The fight is over for the present. The wrangle must now degenerate into that most interminable and useless of all things—a mere war of words. It has no other issue if it be kept up. Thank the Lord, this Congress will come to a close on the next fourth of March. Heaven send the next one to be better compacted. Of the future, we are less sanguine than many friends of our own party.—We have strong hopes, but we have also fears, many fears.

A good deal of sympathy is getting up for Nicaragua. We fear it will be too late, unless the reports received exaggerate the difficulties of Walker's position. Col. Titus, of Kansas notoriety, is said to be going out with 150 men, and it is also said that 500 Irishmen are to be fitted out from New York. Poor, unacclimated fellows, from their far Northern Island, only going to the Isthmus to die like sheep. Their "rich brogue" will rejoice no General Scott and offend the "intense" Americanism of no good Know-Nothing of the coming times. A strange man Walker seems to be—cold, emotionless, saying nothing to anybody, evidently reckless, and most probably desperate in feeling as in circumstances—imitating the impassibility of Louis Napoleon. Remove all the fuss and excitement from around his schemes, and we find five to six thousand lives unaccounted for, in the wilds of Sonora or the pestilential jungles of Nicaragua; and for what? What has been done—what progress has been made?

We notice that the once celebrated Dr. Pusey, the head of the "Puseyite" party in the English Church, died about the close of the last month. The Dr. was a professor in the University of Oxford, and the chief getter up of the famous Oxford Tracts, which tended, so said their opponents, to the essential features of Romanism. The "Court of Arches" a sort of Queen's Bench in matters ecclesiastical, took them up and the ultra Puseyites were silenced or deprived of their livings and benefices, unless they abandoned the ceremonials and doctrines of the Tracts, said to be Romanistic. Dr. Newman the coadjutor in his earlier movements, with many other leading divines of the established Church of England, went over openly to Romanism. Dr. Pusey backed out—not before he was threatened with a loss of living.

For the details of crime, or the rumors of such, we have little taste. In former times, after the passage of the Irish Catholic emancipation, and pending the struggles over the Parliamentary Reform Bill, the Tory papers, especially in Ireland, used to gather up, rake and scrape up, the details of every violation of law—every outburst of passion—every deed of crime—under the caption "state of the country," and parade them as grounds for justifying the authorities in resorting to a course of tyrannous repression. The same course is now resorted to by the governmental journals of Europe, who gather up, from the thousand journals of the United States, the many instances of crime occurring in our wide-spread land, with the view of conveying the impression to their readers that such constitutes the course of daily life under a republic, and is necessarily incidental to the existence of popular liberty. The abolition papers of the North seize upon every vague telegraphic rumor of slave insubordination at the South in pretty much the same way, and from the same evil and unfair motives of misrepresentation. Things either non-existent or trivial and local in their nature, are exaggerated into something indicating a deep-seated malady, an immedicable wound. The less currency the Southern press gives to these generally groundless and always exaggerated rumors, the better, and we are happy to see that this view is beginning to be generally taken and acted upon.

The proceedings of the Legislature of North Carolina will be found under their appropriate heading. Both branches appear to be dilligently and faithfully at work. As the affairs of the State become more complex, a longer time is required and it would be manifestly impossible to get through as quickly now as it would have been some years since. The questions of Revenue, the Banks and Internal Improvements, are those requiring most care, thought and deliberation. Several bills are up for new local Banks—for a re-charter of the State Bank—for a charter for Mr. D. F. Caldwell's People's Bank. The bills are none of them before us and we can only conjecture their character. Our notions about banks in the State are fixed upon one point:—that they ought all to stand on the same footing, and have the same privileges, based upon some general principle. All other things being equal, we think it would be quite as safe policy to re-charter an existing Bank in good standing, as to create a new one to take its place—but no favouriteism:—thus, the Stateand Cape Fear Banks were both offered re-charters two years ago, on certain conditions. One, the Cape Fear accepted—the other, the State refused to accept. The thing then comes to this:—If the charter offered was good enough for the Cape Fear, it was also good enough for the State Bank. If not good enough for the State Bank, it was not good enough for the Cape Fear. The Legislature, if we understand the matter, is now asked to re-charter the State Bank without the restrictions against which the Stockholders objected in the last charter, and in spite of which a similar charter was accepted by the Cape Fear. If the charter now asked for by the State Bank is granted to her, it will follow, as a matter of equity, that the Cape Fear should be placed on an equal footing.

We find mention made of various bills, and reports upon bills, for a Danville connection. The nature of these reports is not indicated. We have no apprehensions upon this score—*for the present.* We trust that the Fayetteville and Western road will pass.—It is a strangely tangled affair, and we think there must be something behind that we do not fully understand. We really think it would pass pure and simple, but, unfortunately, there is a squinting in all these bills proceeding from the Fayetteville interest after the old Metropolitan route—this, or the suspicion of this, with certain indefinite branching notions looking that way, injures and has injured our Fayetteville friends, as is natural. We are fully committed to their road, as we understand it, but have no hesitation in saying that the case would be changed, should it be complicated with different provisions looking to something ulterior and different in character.

We presume a survey of the Deep River works will be made by Maj. Gwynn. We trust something good may come out of it. Some order out of confusion—some fact upon which may be based confidence and mutual reliance and progress for good.

Commissioners Election.

The following gentlemen constituting the old Board of Commissioners of Wilmington, were elected on Thursday last, without opposition:

O. G. Parsley	214
I. Northrop	212
Geo. Davis	213
T. M. Gardner	211
H. P. Russell	212
L. A. Hart	212
W. Sutton	210

From the Daily Journal of the 19th inst.

The Election Yesterday.

As was anticipated and understood, but one ticket for Commissioners was run yesterday, and, of course, that ticket, composed of the old board, was elected without any opposition, a very small vote being cast; 219 in all. We believe some few ballots were scattered.

This being the state of the case, understood by all, any lengthened, and, above all, any heated newspaper controversy, would now be manifestly out of place. The Democrats have, throughout, let their position be fairly understood, assigning plainly their reasons for any course they may have felt called upon to pursue. They are content to let the facts speak for themselves, and abide the calm judgement of the people. Their course has certainly been open and manly. For years they have had no hand in the management of municipal affairs. Their total exclusion from them has been made the occasion of demonstrations of joy and exultation, now a thing passed, and not referred to with any view of reviving any embittered feelings, but simply because it forms a portion of the history of the past, not without a bearing upon the present. Had they borne a hand, or had they obtained exclusive control, in times of ease, they could not have felt authorized to have reflected upon others for not choosing to come forward now to relieve them from the incidents of the position they had sought. They now, in effect, say—Gentlemen, you have been in sole power—the credit or the responsibility is yours as things stand.—The bonds at the disposal of the town are unsold, and the work or works for which these bonds are authorized have been going on, creating a floating and unfunded debt, to be thrown over to the coming year, leaving for your successors to arrange what it appears you have not been able to arrange, at least what you have not arranged this year. It is right that in this case you should be your own successors, that you should be the parties to fund or arrange what would otherwise be left for those whom you have excluded, and who had no part in the preliminary arrangements, out of which this thing has arisen. We leave this work where alone it legitimately belongs. We will pursue no factious course, offer no factious opposition, but will rejoice at every success which may promise to forward the prosperity of the Town. As for the credit of the Town it is a mutual matter. We, too, have an interest in that and we confess that we think there must be some mistake about it, when Wilmington seven per cent bonds will not sell readily. If there be a defect in the law authorizing their issue, let it be amended. The Democrats here never saw that law before it was passed. It was part of a series of laws which they had no hand in. This is in effect what the Democrats say. They look at the thing in a common-sense way.

The Herald says "the Democrats are exceedingly anxious to shirk all responsibility." We will not retort this charge, but will simply submit whether the Democrats, who have been excluded—shut out, are amenable to this charge, or whether it will not fairly attach to those who have excluded them from all act and part, but who blame them now for not stepping forward to assume jointly or wholly the arrangement and settlement of matters initiated under other auspices. If there be anything like a desire to shirk responsibility, the charge would evidently rest elsewhere than with the Democrats.

We think the thing is pretty fully understood—it will make itself more so. We care nothing for discussion upon it—on the contrary, we wish to avoid it if we can. The facts will all speak for themselves—commend themselves to the better judgement of the people. We, as a member of the Democratic party, are willing to leave the matter there. Are our opponents willing to do the same.

☞ Christmas is coming, at least we judge so, for we have just heard the melodious notes of an incipient "John Kuner" who appears to be tuning his juvenile pipes for that great occasion; a John Kuner of small dimensions, but vast propensities for noise and great facilities for the gratification thereof; a "John" of great promise, but scanty pantaloons.

Other evidences are about. There is a snowy feeling in the air peculiar to the season, as though nature meant to show how little of man's happiness or even pleasure depended on outside circumstances. The two festal seasons in our American Year are decidedly Christmas and the Fourth of July; unpleasant times, both of them in the way of weather.

But it all depends on how you feel. You will meet one man drawn up and miserable with the cold, while another goes it with a swing, and brags over the bracing weather. It is all in the men themselves—in the state of their systems. If we are only properly prepared for it, have made up our minds, nothing comes amiss unless when a heavy man treads on our corns.

But Christmas is coming, with joy to the young—the gladness of anticipation. To the older, too, it may bring a troubled happiness, seldom, if ever, unmixed with sad retrospections—sad in themselves, and lending a sombre tone to the future, which is sadder still, but cannot be got rid of. In life there is no back step. What is done is done, and so remains.—So let it be. We realize the rapid flight of the years in our occupation. We tread the daily round—round and round, and it seems to require only a slight additional turn of the wheel to bring again some yearly point, to make it a yearly and not a daily recurring point. The years seem to fly more rapidly, the fewer of them remain for us to dispose of. The slower the days pass—the more painfully they linger upon our hands, the more rapidly do the years seem to roll over our heads. Days, weeks, months, years, marked by utterances such as they are, feeble or forcible, for good or for evil, but at least with good intentions; these make up much of editorial experience; much necessarily imperfect and requiring fair allowance to be made, as must be made for all; requiring more than the usual amount of allowances, and the feeling that such is the case teaching us to make allowances for others. If the returning years teach any lesson they ought to teach that of mutual forbearance.

New Schooner.

We notice the arrival here on Thursday last, from Boston, of the CHARLES SMITH, a new three masted Schooner of 397 tons register, consigned to our enterprising young friend, George Harriss, Esq. The C. S. is a strongly built and fine looking vessel, being finished off with the very best material. She measures 131 feet in length, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 11½ feet depth of hold; carries about 4,500 bbls., and draws 12½ feet water when loaded;—was built at Amesbury, Mass., and is owned by George Harriss, Esq., and other parties, and is intended for a regular packet between this port and Boston She is named in compliment to Charles Smith, Esq., of Boston, who is well and favorably known to the commercial portion of this town. She is commanded by Capt. A. H. T. Simpson, a thorough seaman, and as clever a man as can be found anywhere. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity in the shipping business, and hope that she may prove all that her owners could wish for.

☞ The weather at the North is cold, very cold.—The intense frost has set in earlier than usual. Although nothing to "what you read about" in the Northern papers, still our own weather is quite cold enough—colder than we care to have it.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1856.

SENATE.—A number of engrossed bills were received from the House and referred to various committees.

A message from the House, to raise a joint select committee to inform His Excellency, the Governor, of his re-election, was concurred in.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, rehorted the following bills:

A bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad Company. Report and bill ordered to be printed. A bill to amend the charter of the Cheoke Turnpike Company. A bill to incorporate the Junction and Danville Railroad Company Report and bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilder, from the Committeee on Banks and Currency, reported the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, it was agreed that from the 24th inst. to the 1st of January, the Senate will not consider any bill or resolution of a public character. This resolution gives Senators an opportunity to visit their families during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Person introduced a bill to authorize the public Treasurer to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, to the amount of bonds now held by the State against that Company.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Pittsboro'. A bill to revive an act incorporating the Chatham Railroad Company. A bill to incorporate the Piedmont Turnpike Company.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the bill to submit the "Free Suffrage Bill" to the people, was taken up, and passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, the bill to re charter the Bank of the State was made the order of the day for Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington Savings Bank was read the third time and passed.

The following bills passed their third reading:

The bill to amend the charter of the Tuckasege and Cheoke Turnpike Company. The bill relating to fire hunting by night. The bill to allow the Clerk of the Pleas of Craven County more time to make his report to the Comptroller. The bill to incorporate the town of Troy.

The bill giving the public lands in Wautagua county for the construction of roads, &c., was read. Messrs. Clark and Hill opposed the bill, on the ground of its setting a dangerous example to give away what belonged to the Literary Fund, and apply it to county purposes. Messrs. W. H. Thomas, Bryant, and Gorrell, supported the bill. It was rejected. Yeas 17, nays 22.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Reports were presented from the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements and the President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company, which were sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time:

A bill to abolish Jury Trials in Polk County. A bill to incorporate the town of Thomasville. A bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. A bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, and a resolution requesting the establishment of a Naval Depot at Beaufort Harbor.

On motion of Mr. Settle, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to inform His Excellency Governor Bragg of his re-election.

On motion of Mr. Humphry, a resolution was adopted to appoint a joint committee to make suitable arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor.

The following resolutions were presented, read and referred:

Mr. Outerbridge, a resolution in favor of W. W. Ward, Sheriff of Martin. Mr. Siler, a resolution in favor of West Truitt, of Macon.

The following bills were presented, read and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Rankin, a bill concerning Justices of the Peace. Mr. Hall, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury. Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend 2d section 102d chapter of the Revised Code, concerning salaries and fees. Mr. Jennett, a bill concerning the Pilots of Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to increase the pay of Witnessess. Mr. Folk, a bill to attach part of Caldwell to Moore County. Mr. Thompson, a bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company. Mr. Dancy, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Wilson. Mr. Kelly, a bill to consolidate the School districts in the town of Newbern.

The debate was resumed on the bill chartering the People's Bank. Messrs. Dargan, Baxter and D. F. Caldwell proposed amendments, which were adopted. Messrs. Hill, of Halifax, Mr. Bledsoe and Mr. Jenkins opposed the passage of the bill Messrs. Leach, of Davidson, and Dargan, warmly supported it. The debate was supported with great spirit, until a motion was made to adjourn until next day; the yeas and nays were demanded on that question; during the calling of the names, the usual hour arrived for adjourning, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Dec. 19, 1856.

SENATE.—The following bills were introduced, read, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Person, a bill to authorize a certain family of free colored persons to reside in Northampton county. Mr. Cameron, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Hillsboro'. Mr. Fennell, a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington. Mr. Hill, from the Judiciary Committee, the bill to repeal the 17th section of the 85th chapter of the Revised Code, relating to pilots on the Cape Fear River. On motion of Mr. Fennell, it was read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to repeal those sections of the Revised Code prohibiting the issuing of small notes, was read the second time. Messrs. Holt, Dockery, and W. H. Thomas, spoke in favor of the bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to repeal the 1st section of the 28th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled county revenue, was read the second time. This bill proposes to make County Courts levy taxes on all taxable property, capital invested, &c. Laid on the table.

The bill to make the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad the dividing line between Nash and Edgecombe counties, was read the second time. After considerable debate between Messrs. Battle and Bryant, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Clarke against it, the bill was, on motion of Mr. A. J. Jones, postponed until the 4th July next.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the bill to secure the holders of coupon bonds was taken up, the rules suspended, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

Leave of absence being granted to sundry Senators, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker presented a message from the Governor, endorsing a report from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A number of engrossed bills, which were noticed on their third reading in the Senate, were read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. A. M. Lewis, from the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, reported two bills—one repealing certain sections of the act concerning that institution; the other granting $35,000 for the construction of works of immediate necessity in the Asylum.

Mr. Withers offered a resolution that no public business of importance should be acted on by the House from the 24th inst. until the 1st of January. Mr. Settle opposed the resolution as being a waste of public time. Mr. Meares supported it as necessary to give members an opportunity of attending to their private affairs. The Speaker decided that under the rules the resolution should lie over one day.

Mr. Scales offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase three copies of Dr. Hawks' History of North Carolina, for the use of the public Library. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the rules were suspended, and the bill concerning the Lunatic Asylum were read the second time and passed. At the third reading, objection was made, by Mr. Erwin, to this manner of voting money. Mr. Lewis explained the great necessity existing for its passage. A very irregular discussion ensued; several motions were made and withdrawn. Finally, on motion of Mr. Erwin, the bills were laid on the table. Yeas 65, days 47.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the resolution requiring the House to adjourn at half-past one o'clock each day was rescinded.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

Mr. Hargrave, a bill concerning the County Courts of Granville. Mr. Scott, a bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to grant special administrations in certain cases. Mr. Gentry, a bill to prohibit the felling of timber in Cranberry Creek, Ashe County. Mr. Mr. Clarke, a bill to incorporate the Davenport Female College. Mr. Mosely, a bill to amend the charter of the Town of Clinton.

The debate on the People's Bank was resumed.—Mr. Dargan having spoken in support of the bill.—Mr. Bledsoe stated, a scheme would be brought forward which would give the State all the advantages without the objectionable provisions of this bill.—Messrs. Scott and Mann supported the bill. Mr. Jenkins spoke next, and put the objections to the measure in a very strong light. Mr. Lewis, of Wake, thought the title "People's Bank" inappropriate, and moved to amend by changing the name to "The Railroad Stockholders Bank." The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order. Mr. Scales spoke strongly against the bill as tending to create a "monster monoply. Mr. D. F Caldwell spoke in defence, and was followed by M. Hargrave, against the bill Mr. Baxter having proposed two amendments which were adopted, was proceeding to close the debate by replying to the arguments of the opponents of the charter, when Mr. Outlaw moved to adjourn, which motion was rejected; yeas 52, nays 57; considerable discussion ensued, various motions were made to take a recess and to adjourn. The motion to take a recess was voted down. The motion to adjourn being renewed amidst considerable excitement was agreed to; yeas 57, nays 45. The opponents of the bill were thus defeated in having a decision on this day.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20, 1856.

SENATE.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. Eaton, a bill to incorporate the Warrenton Female College. Mr Cunningham, a bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to issue Coupon Bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars.

The bill to incorporate Holly Spring High School passed its third reading.

The rules being suspended, the following bills and resolutions were read the second and third times and passed:

The bill authorizing Plank and Turnpike Road Companies to make use of stone and gravel on their line of roads. The bill concerning the Registration of Sheriffs, and Constables, bonds. The bill amending certain sections of the Revised Code concerning insolvent debtors. Mr Wilder briefly explained the nature of the bill, it allowed the poor debtor to secure the pittance allowed by law, even after seizure, by summoning two Magistrates to lay off such property to his use any time before the sale. The bill to establish a standard of weights for North Carolina. Mr. Cunningham moved to postpone until the 4th of March. The bill was opposed on the ground of interference with the weights established by Congress under a section of the Constitution. The bill was postponed; yeas 28, nays 9

Mr. A. Myers offered a resolution relative to the obstruction of fish in the Pee Dee River, postponed until 4th of March.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Bragg, reported that His Excellency would appear before the two Houses on the 1st of January next, and take the usual oaths.

Mr. W. R. Myers reported, the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for Stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, with amendments. It grants further time to the Company to pay their bonds, provided the interest is paid semi-annually, and reports against taking stock for the State.

On motion of Mr. Houston, a message was sent to the House, proposing to elect a Public Treasurer on Monday next.

The bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coal field Railroad Company was read the second time. The bill was supported by Messrs. Christian, Dockery and Rives, on the ground that no aid was asked from the State, but a simple charter, and that it would not only open a market in S. Carolina for our Coal, but would be a feeder to the Wilmington and Rutherford Rail Road. It was opposed by Messrs. Ramsey and Pool, who wished our Coal fields to be connected with our own seaports, and feared it would turn out eventually to be a South Carolina Road tapping our North Carolina Rail Road. The bill was rejected, but a motion to reconsider was under debate when the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Reports were presented from the various standing committees.

Mr. Davidson offered a resolution that the House adjourn from Tuesday next until Monday, 29th inst. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Hargrove offered a resolution in favor of W. H Gilliam, of Granville.

Mr. Withers' resolution, that no business of public importance, or bills upon their second or third readings, should be acted on in the House from Wednesday next until after the first of January, was adopted.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Rand, a bill to revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Raleigh. Mr. Speer, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin County Mining Company, and for other purposes. Mr. Davidson, a bill to amend the law relating to the repairs of County roads.—Mr. Mann, a bill to provide for improving the upper part of Pasquotank River, and authorizing the Governor to employ a person to execute the necessary works. Mr. Mason, a bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company.

Messrs. Erwin, of Buncombe, Matthews, of Davidson, Waddell, of Stanly, and White, of Cabarrus, got leave of absence until the 1st of January.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the debate on the "People's Bank Charter," it was resumed. Mr. Baxter answered the various objections against the bill, and pointed out the advantages to be derived from its adoption. Messrs. Jenkins and Bledsoe made some remarks in explanation. Mr. Outlaw moved the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion was rejected. Yeas 52, nays 54. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 59, nays 57. Mr. Baxter moved to commit the bill to a committee of five for the purpose of amending and perfecting it. Adopted.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, to provide for taking the census of the people on the Free Suffrage bill, was read the first time. On motion of Mr. Settle, the rules were suspended to allow the final passage of the bill, which was read the second and third time and passed.

A message from the Senate, proposing to elect a Public Treasurer on Monday next, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the bill to emancipate William, a slave, was taken up and read the second time. A debate ensued Messrs. Dargan, Hall, and Hauck, supported the bill; Mr. Benbury opposed the bill. It passed its second reading; yeas 59, nays 41. On motion of Mr. Dargan, the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time. An amendment to compel him to leave the State was offered by Mr. Humphry and rejected; another to confine his residence to Rowan County being also rejected; another to compel him to leave the State in 12 months being also voted down; yeas 38, nays 61. The bill passed its third reading;—yeas 67, nays 38.

The bill appropriating $35,000 for certain improvements at the Lunatic Asylum was taken up for the third reading. Considerable discussion took place and much opposition was manifested to the amount asked for. Mr. Reeves offered to amend by inserting $19,000 instead of $35,000, which, being rejected, the bill passed its third reading. Yeas 67, nays 24.

The House then adjourned.

Recruits for Walker.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—An expedition is being fitted out here for the purpose of sending five hundred Irish recruits for the relief of General Walker, by the way of Omoa, Honduras.

Removal of Judge Lecompte and Marshal Donaldson of Kansas—Their Successors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th.—The truth of the rumor of the removal of Judge Lecompte is now confirmed by the nomination by the President to the Senate of James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. This removal was contemplated at least forty days ago, and of which, it is said, Judge Lecompte was aware, but up to this time nothing had been heard from him in defense of his official conduct. The recent proofs and representations of Gov. Geary determined the course of the administratinn in the premises.

Wm. Spencer has likewise been nominated as Marshal for Kansas, vice Marshal Donaldson, removed.

Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, has also been appointed associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the place of Judge Burrill, deceased.

☞ The differences between Spain and Mexico, are to be referred to arbitrator—probably to Louis Napoleon.

Arrival of the Steamer City of Baltimore.—Four Days Later from Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The steamer City of Baltimore arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the morning of the 3d inst.

The steamer Fulton arrived at Southampton on the afternoon or the 30th, and the Canada at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the night of the 30th.

The report that England at length agrees with the other powers to re-assemble the Conference of Paris is repeated, and it is said that the Conference will shortly meet at Paris.

An insurrection is telegraphed as having broken out near Palermo, in Sicily, under Baron Bentruda, who had some five or six hundred men under him.—Troops had been sent to disperse them, but no action had yet taken place.

There are rumors of difficulties in the English Ministry. George R. Matthews, Consul at Philadelphia had been appointed Consul at Odessa.

There is no French news of importance.

The King of Prussia made a speech on the opening of the Chamber of Deputies in which he uses the strongest language in relation to the enforcement of his claims on Neufchatel.

M. Myers has taken the Spanish government loan.

The expedition against Persia has ere this sailed.

The Latest.

The London Post says:—If Russia persists in asking for a conference it can only result in her confusion and diplomatic defeat, for England, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey, and, we doubt not, also our ally, France will be prepared to maintain the absolute spirit and meaning and the very text and letter of a treaty drawn up by an able French diplomatist, and signed with the pen and quill of an imperial eagle of the *Jardin Des Plants.*

In the ultimate result, we have no fears, though a second conference had the power of altering the text or meaning of the treaty of Paris of March 30th; but we maintain that a second conference has no such power, and that the resident Minister cannot vary or alter the general act of a congress called together for the purpose of making a peace on the conditions and terms already fully discussed and deliberately signed and solemnly ratified—the terms acceded to and carried into effect by every country but Russia.

Wall Street Gambling.

The evil of stock gambling, as carried on in Wall street, occasionally exhibits itself as in the case of Jacob Little, where fifty families feel its effects as sensibly as if some great calamity had fallen upon the country, or a tornado had swept a million of dollars worth of property away. It is not that so much money has been suddenly lost, or property destroyed, for the same amount and quantity of both exist; but that these families are brought at once to realize that they have squandered valuable time which cannot be recalled—that this time is simply the money they supposed they had made, and could afford to spend, but in reality, was only borrowed of their future earnings, that must now be given to repay it.

Gambling at the faro and roulette tables, with cards, and at the dice box, is condemned by society as an evil of the greatest magnitude, but no living soul can give any reason why it is worse than gambling in stocks at the Board of Brokers. The keeper of a gambling hell in Broadway or Little Water street may be honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, may be kind and gentle, charitable, and even respectable so long as his business is not known, but when once known as a gambler, his character is gone, and he is branded as a fit inmate of the State prison.

Now, what makes the difference? Why is the Wall street gambler not branded the same as the Broadway gentleman?—both *win* money, both obtain the means of living and wealth without giving anything in return. Whatever each one gets comes from others who receive no compensation therefor; the conscience of each is seared, or it tells him that the ten dollars, or the thousand dollars in his pocket came from a loser, and the wife of each knows that the money she spends for a dress or a breakfast is that which another has lost, and not for which her husband has given anything in return.

The silk goods merchant who sells French gewgaws and European follies, and the book merchant who sells obscene pictures are bad enough, heaven knows, for both pander to a vicious and depraved taste, and feed the wickedness which contributes to their gain; but the faro and the stock gambler seem to be lost to all sense of right, of justice and mercy, and pocket the last cent of these losing victims with as little remorse as the jackall tears the hide from a dead horse.

It is a remarkable fact that, since the board of brokers was established, but one solitary stock speculator has retired from the business rich, and he cut his own throat soon after giving up the business.—Thus it would seem that the favor of heaven as well as fortune, never rested with this class of men, and that Nature's law is ever true to it, and does not permit any man to long retain that which he gets unworthily.

But what is to be done?—this evil exists, and how can it be removed? The first thing in looking for a remedy is to find out the cause of a disease, and now that we have shown, through but feebly, the evils and wickedness of stock gambling, it is our next duty to point out the cause.

Plainly and distinctly, the first is in the moral, or rather, immoral sentiment of society. Did society look upon gains of wealth ill gotten, as unworthy to be retained, stock gambling would cease. Our missionary societies, most of them gambling and fraudulent cocerns themselves, receive the stock gambler's contributions, and made stock gamblers honorary members, as readily as they would a wealthy mechanic or farmer. So it is with our churches, bible societies, and charitable institutions, thus placing these men on a par with honest and respecable citizens

And next, the newspapers, one and all, quote the prices of bets, and report the sayings and doings of these gamblers with as much regularity and care as they do the sale of cattle or grain, or pork, or things that enter directly into the business and wealth of the country. And whilst an old stock gambler will warn his son "from the street" with the same earnestness and deep feeling that he cautions him against entering a hell in Broadway, he will set down and write a glowing account of the transactions at the stock board for the papers. Bank cashiers and officers, who will turn off a clerk or teller, and brand him with the mark of Cain for borrowing a trifle from the drawer to pay up a stock bet, will invite the greatest gambler in the street to the back office, and negotiate a loan with him of millions, to carry on his business and pay up his bets, and whilst the Rev. Velvet Plush pours forth on Sunday morning most eloquently against the faro and the lottery dealers, in the afternoon he lays his hands on the head of a stock gambler, and ordains him an elder in his church.

Gentlemen, gambling is gambling and betting is betting, the world over, and however respectable you may make stock gambling, by the laying on of hands, negotiating large loans, or reporting the transactions in the newspapers, it is all one and the same thing in the sight of Heaven, and a just God looks with no more favor on him who wins on Erie and New York Central, than on him who wins on the ten spot and the right bower. Money won from another is money stolen, and when all Wall street is alive with men eager to extract money from each other's pockets by the game of stocks, the recording angel, as well as the common sense of the masses write the business down on the same page with bets of the faro gambler and the pickpockets at the Astor House.

N. Y. Day Book.

FINANCES OF ILLINOIS.—The State Treasury of Illinois has on hand a balance of $1,193,029. The amount of the State debt at the present time is $10,500,000—of which amount $8,591,514 68 is drawing interest, and upon which amount will be paid six per cent, by the State Treasurer, in January next; $275,000 have already been deposited in New York for this purpose. The State debt is no longer considered a burden, and will soon be extinguised, without any one feeling the burden or being impoverished thereby.

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.

A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.

Liberal cash advances made when required.

M. CRONLY, Broker and Auctioneer.

Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf—3-tf.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, the subscriber will expose to sale, at public auction, on the 5th January next, at the late residence of Allen Peterson, dec'd., THREE LIKELY NEGROES—a man, a woman and a girl—on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved securities required.

Dec. 12.—82-1t—16 ts. E. G. WARD, Commissioner.

ARE YOU SICK?

Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it's too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the churchyards, might be cured by Ayer's Cathartic Pills, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the Headache, Heartburn, and their kindred disorder, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin because your system wants cleaning. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your stomach and bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.

Nov. 28th, 1856—13-2m

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Mortgage to me, made by George Hooper, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed specified, I shall proceed to sell publically at the Turpentine Still on Wetash Swamp, on Saturday the 27th inst., the following named property: About 8000 acres of Turpentine and Farming lands on said Wetash Swamp, and lying betwixt it and Waccamaw River; also, a Turpentine Distillery with all the fixtures belonging thereto, and the tools necessary for carrying on the Turpentine business, with 8 Mules, Waggons, Gear, &c.; a Buggy and Harness; Saddles and Bridles; Oxen and Cows; also, said Hooper's interest in one half of a Steam Circular Saw Mill with all machinery and tools thereunto belonging, and the lots and buildings and Wharf thereon; also a Warehouse and Wharf adjoining; a Pile Driver and all the lumber at said Mill then undisposed of; also three Garden lots adjoining the Town of Smithville.

A rare opportunity is here offered for carrying on the Turpentine and Timber business, and for making some as fine Corn and Cotton Farms as can befound in this section of North Carolina; also, for carrying on the milling business where a plenty of Timber can be had; and vessels drawing 10 feet water can come and take away the lumber with safety at any season of the year, the Mill being situated within 12 miles of the Ocean. Terms made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to George Hooper on the premises, or to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON.

Dec 5th, 1856. 75-6t—15 ts.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having at October Term, 1856, of Duplin County Court, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of WM. COOPER, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against the estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate, by account, will please settle the same by January Court, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

He also gives notice that on the 30th of December next he will expose at public sale the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 125 bbls. Corn; 10,000 pounds Fodder; fifty fat Hogs; twelve Horses; two yoke of Oxen; one Road Wagon; one Timber Wagon; three Carts; Stock Hogs, Cattle, and various other articles;—the sale to continue from day to day until all are disposed of. The property will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers being required to give bond, with two approved securities.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired for one year about FORTY LIKELY NEGROES.

WM. B. MIDDLETON, Adm'r.

Nov. 27th, 1856 14-ts

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.

Dec. 4, 1856. 75-1w—14-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County.

Superior Court of Law, November Term, 1856.
Christian Williams *vs.* Joseph Williams.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Williams, the defendant, is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law make publication in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Joseph Williams to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness O. B. Sanders, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law for the County of Onslow, and State aforesaid, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1856.

Issued 2d day of December, 1856.

O. B. SANDERS, C. S. C.

Dec 12, 1856 [Pr. adv. $5] 15-6w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.

This is a desirable place for a public house, the *building* having recently undergone repairs, and has been *greatly* added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.

Dec. 19.—16-ts.

Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay H. W. & L. G. GRADY.

Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, been granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of A. J. Mashburn, deceased; hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make payment immediately; and to all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Administrator.

Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-4t.

Weekly Commercial copy 4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of moving West, offers for Sale his Land lying on Black River in the upper part of New Hanover County. Said land contains about 806 Acres, 350 of which is good farming Land adopted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Peas, Wheat &c. There is also on Said Land about two tasks of Turpentine boxes. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Harrell's Store. New Hanover County. Terms made easy.

In my absence apply to O. Fennell, Jr.

Nov. 28—13-tf. H. S. FENNELL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, December Term, 1856, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3rd day of January next, several likely NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, the property of the late A. J. Mashburn.

The terms of sale will be six months credit, purchasers giving bonds with approved securities.

NICHS. N. NIXON, Administrator.

Dec. 12th, 1856 82-1w—16-2t

Com. copy 3 times weekly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, instant, at the Plantation of the late Frederick A. Moore, on the Sound, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, CATTLE, HORSES, and STOCK, belonging to the estate, will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

At the same time and place about FIFTY VALUABLE NEGROES, MEN, WOMEN and BOYS, will be hired out for one year, the hirers giving bond with good security.

THOS. C. MOORE, Administrator,

Dec. 4th, 1856 75-3t—14-ts

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters testamentary on the Estate of Daniel Bordeaux, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Dec. 12.—15-6t. A. W. LAMB, Executor.

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York. 25 bags Green Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Extra Cheese; 2 bags Pepper; 1 do. Ginger; 10 Boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; 5 boxes of D. Simmons, do.; 10 bbls. Mess Pork. Low for cash, at

Dec. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.

N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.

Nov. 29.—71-12t—14-tf [Commercial copy.]

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of four hundred dollars, against Jones, Moore & Co., dated about the 1st Nov. 1854, made payable to the Subscriber. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as it has been paid to the proper owner.

MARGARET MURPHY.

Nov. 20th, 1856 15-3t